

OCEANIA

Section 1

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

Australia possesses six Grand Lodges, one for each of the six Australian states. The lodges working in the Australian Capital Territory come under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, while the Grand Lodge of South Australia governs those in the Northern Territory. In each case, the name of the Grand Lodge has been amended to reflect the extended jurisdiction. The United Grand Lodge of Queensland administers the lodges established in Papua New Guinea, an independent country.

The sources of Australian Masonry are exclusively British, with all Australian Grand Lodges being formed by lodges originally under the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. The six Grand Lodges work together in perfect amity, each having exclusive jurisdiction within its state.

New Zealand Masonry is derived from the same sources, mainly directly but also via Australia. Whereas in Australia (except for Western Australia) very few lodges opted to retain their original allegiance, in New Zealand the parent Grand Lodges still have a substantial number of lodges, grouped under District or Provincial Grand Lodges, working amicably alongside the autonomous Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

NEW SOUTH WALES

A United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory

Founded: 1888. *Descent:* England, Ireland and Scotland.

Address: Sydney Masonic Centre, 279 Castlereagh St, Sydney.

Postal Address: PO Box A259, Sydney South, NSW 1235, Australia..

Telephone: (61 2) 9267 9133. Fax: (61 2) 9261 1662.

E-mail: <info@uglnsw.freemasonry.org.au>.

Website: <<http://www.uglnsw.freemasonry.org.au>>.

Lodges: 488. Membership: 26,000.

Ritual: English-type (with adaptations).

Publications: *Book of Constitutions, Proceedings, Directory of Lodges.*

Periodical: *The New South Wales Freemason.*

History

There is evidence of a meeting of Freemasons at Sydney in 1803 aboard a naval vessel, but it was not viewed kindly by the colonial governor who ordered the arrest of the participants. The first lodge to meet in Australia was a military one. This was the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues #227, Irish Constitution, warranted in 1752, attached to the 46th Regiment. It was stationed in Sydney in 1813. The second lodge was #218, attached to the 48th Regiment. This lodge was responsible for sponsoring the first stationary lodge at Sydney, the Australian Social Lodge #260 IC, in 1820. This latter lodge now heads the New South Wales roll of lodges as Antiquity Lodge #1. The first English lodge in New South Wales was the Lodge of Australia #820, established in 1828. Scotland's premier lodge in the colony was Lodge St Andrew #358, formed in 1851.

The Craft in New South Wales grew very rapidly, and an English Provincial (later District) Grand Lodge was established in 1839. Scotland approved a Provincial (later District) Grand Lodge in 1855, while an Irish Provincial Grand Lodge was formed in 1858. Upon the Colony of New South Wales receiving self-government, a ground swell of Masonic sentiment arose for a local sovereign Grand Lodge. There were early differences of opinion in this regard, and these led to the separate erection of a Grand Lodge of New South Wales in 1877. It was composed initially of 13 lodges, most of which were Irish. However, it failed to receive the recognition of the three 'home' Grand Lodges of the British Isles. It was not until 1888 that complete harmony was attained, and in that year the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was formed. All lodges then operating in New South Wales, regardless of allegiance, came together to constitute this new Grand body.

Since that time, the United Grand Lodge has prospered. In the 1970s a mammoth new Masonic Centre was constructed in central Sydney, and the Grand Lodge celebrated its centenary year in 1988.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

The vast majority of lodges in New South Wales meet at 7.30 pm for ordinary meetings. On Nights of Installation, lodges generally meet an hour earlier

Dress for all New South Wales lodges is a black dinner suit for evening meetings, white dress shirt, black bow tie, and black shoes and socks. In years gone by, full evening dress (black tails) was the normal dress but, while this is still permitted, most members attend in a dinner suit. However, Grand Lodge officers attending official Masonic functions and Installations are still required to wear full evening dress. During the hot summer months, members may wear their dinner suit without its coat. If a lodge meets during the daytime, members can wear a dark lounge suit. A visitor from outside New South Wales will certainly not be prevented from attending any lodge meeting if he is not carrying a dinner suit, and he will be made most welcome in a dark lounge suit.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

A festive board always follows a lodge meeting in New South Wales and, as with most other Australian states, it is commonly referred to as 'the South'. At ordinary meetings, it consists of a fairly substantial supper, which is invariably accompanied by a formal Toast List. In almost all lodges, the costs associated with the festive board are met equally by members as part of their lodge dues, although in some lodges a small charge is made on those attending to offset part of the costs of 'the South'. Nevertheless, visitors are rarely expected to contribute, but on attending an Installation banquet they may well feel inclined to do so.

On Nights of Installation a banquet is normally held, and the toast list employed on such an occasion is often quite extensive. An example of such a toast list is as follows:

1. *The Loyal Toast—The Queen.*
2. *The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.*
3. *The Installing Master.*
4. *The Worshipful Master.*
5. *The Visitors.*
6. *Absent Brethren.*
7. *The Junior Warden's Toast.*

There is some variation to the toasts that might be proposed. The toast to Absent Brethren is not always given, depending on the lodge. On ordinary meeting nights, there is generally no toast to the Worshipful Master, or to the Grand Master.

Other toasts employed on normal meeting nights are those to a candidate, or an affiliate. In New South Wales, it is usual that all candidates are toasted in the South, regardless of which degree they have received at that particular meeting. Similarly, many lodges will toast an affiliate on the night he joins. It will be noted that the final toast in New South Wales is the Junior Warden's Toast, and not the Tyler's Toast used in all other Australian jurisdictions. The wording of this brief toast has an analogous import to the Tyler's Toast, and in any case forms the conclusion of the evening's proceedings.

Not infrequently, the Visitor's Toast will involve three responses, one from a visiting Master on behalf of all visiting Masters, one from a Past Master on behalf of all visiting Past Masters, and one from a Master Mason on behalf of all remaining visitors. However, in some lodges there might only be one response, usually by a visiting Master. The toast to the Grand Master is proposed at Installation Meetings, but not at other meetings unless he is present, or when a District Grand Inspector of Workings pays an official visit to a lodge in his district. In New South Wales, it is fairly common for Master Masons to be involved in the proposition of toasts. A visitor will usually be asked in advance if it is desired for him to respond to the Visitor's Toast. While it is rare for a charity collection to take place at a lodge meeting, the conducting of a raffle in the South is commonplace. Visitors are therefore well advised to carry a small amount of money with them when visiting a New South Wales lodge. The vast majority of New South Wales lodges serve alcohol (generally beer) in the South, although there are a small number of temperance lodges within the Constitution.

VISITING IN GENERAL

In New South Wales, visitors are often admitted according to Masonic rank after the lodge has been opened. The first admission will normally be for visitors below the rank of Installed Master. Separate admissions will then usually be made for Past Masters, and for current Worshipful Masters. Lodges visiting on an official 'Fraternal', and officially visiting Grand Lodge officers, will be admitted after the Worshipful Masters.

It is quite common practice in New South Wales for one lodge to officially visit another. On such a visit, the Master, his Wardens, and members of the visiting lodge will be admitted as one group. These official visits are commonly known as 'Fraternals'.

Lodges in New South Wales, for the most part, use a card system for admitting visitors. On arrival, each visitor fills out a card and hands it to the Tyler. On it he will have recorded his name, his Masonic rank, his lodge, and the name of the lodge member vouching for him. These cards are then passed inside the lodge. They will be read out, and the vouching member will signify accordingly. No visitor will be admitted unless he has been properly vouched for. A Past Master of the lodge will normally examine an unknown visitor and

then vouch for him inside. It is therefore most advisable for an unknown visitor to arrive early to enable these procedures to be undertaken.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are a number of lodges in New South Wales that annually hold a ladies' night in association with a regular meeting, whereupon the ladies of members and visitors are invited to the South. On such an occasion the lodge meeting will be short, with no degree ceremony being performed. The repast provided will normally be most expansive, and the only toasts that will normally be proposed are those to 'The Queen', and to 'The Ladies'. Ladies are also permitted, in New South Wales, to be present at an Installation Banquet, although only a minority of lodges avail themselves of this opportunity. There are special arrangements laid down when a lodge wishes to invite its ladies to its Installation Banquet. It must also be noted that quite a few lodges opt not to associate their ladies' nights with an actual lodge meeting, but rather hold them at some other convenient annual occasion, often in the festive season before Christmas.

The Craft in New South Wales involves itself in some quite outstanding charity work. The Grand Lodge provides care for children who have suffered the loss of either or both parents, or in cases where one of the parents is totally or permanently incapacitated. This care is in the form of Family Group Homes, or by way of financial assistance.

In addition, there are three main Masonic Charities, namely the Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution of New South Wales, the Frank Whiddon Masonic Homes of New South Wales, and the New South Wales Masonic Youth Welfare Fund. The former two charities provide care for the aged, in many instances in conjunction with local citizens' groups. The Royal Freemasons' Benevolent Institution administers Retirement Villages at Newcastle, Canberra, Tamworth, Cessnock, Dubbo, West Wyalong, and Ungarie. In addition, the Institution runs a surgical hospital at Shortland, a suburb of the city of Newcastle. The Frank Whiddon Masonic Homes operates Retirement Villages at Glenfield, Hornsby, Wingham, Temora, Kyogle, Maclean, Narrabri, Yamba, and Casino. The New South Wales Masonic Youth Welfare Fund provides for the care and welfare of youth, irrespective of whether they are the children of Freemasons.

New South Wales possesses many Lodges of Instruction, basically on the English model. They either function under the charter of a lodge, or more commonly under special licence from the Grand Master. They exist to train lodge officers in ritual work, although they do not replace degree rehearsals that all New South Wales lodges hold on a regular basis. Visitors who are interested to attend a Lodge of Instruction should make inquiries at the Grand Lodge office.

A candidate for a New South Wales lodge needs a proposer and a seconder, who must attend the meeting when the candidate's name is being submitted to the ballot. The usual procedures of Committee investigation, interview, and balloting apply in New South Wales. In addition to the quite usual reference to the Grand Secretary when a proposed candidate has been a bankrupt or been before a court of law; the Grand Lodge also requires that a candidate who has been involved in divorce proceedings be 'investigated' at Grand Lodge level, as well. Indeed, any lodge member involved in divorce proceedings is expected to have the relevant divorce documents examined by the Board of General Purposes.

The Masonic Centre of New South Wales is a massive, modern building located in central Sydney. It contains many lodge rooms, supper or function rooms, and ancillary facilities. The Grand Lodge office is located on the fourth floor and the extensive Grand Lodge library is on the third floor. Guided tours of the complex are available. These are conducted every week day (except between Christmas and New Year, and on Public Holidays), at 10 am, 12 noon, and 2 pm. They are open to the general public.

Visitors to Sydney should not overlook the New South Wales Masonic Club, located close to the Masonic Centre at 169–173 Castlereagh Street (telephone 02 264 2281). The residential section of the club is available to Masons and their wives. It possesses excellent motel-type twin-bed rooms and single rooms, which are air-conditioned and have private facilities. Bookings for accommodation should be made as well in advance as possible, and Masons from outside New South Wales are most welcome.

Of interest to visitors will be the fact that, in addition to the jewels applicable to Craft Masonry, those appertaining to the degrees of Mark Master Mason and the Holy Royal Arch may also be worn in New South Wales Craft lodges. However, this does not extend to other Masonic Orders. In addition, Masons holding civil or military decorations may wear them at New South Wales lodge meetings, as appropriate.

In common with most other Australian jurisdictions, New South Wales possesses a number of lodges

which meet during daylight hours, rather than in the evening. Some of these lodges meet on a Saturday, and others convene on weekdays. These lodges may well be of particular interest to a visitor with a tight travelling schedule, and details concerning them are readily obtainable at the Grand Lodge office.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT

The government of the United Grand Lodge is based very largely on British practices, particularly those of England. The Grand Lodge consists of all Grand Lodge officers, past and present; and the Masters, Wardens, Past Masters and Master Masons of every constituent lodge. All Grand Lodge offices are nominally elective, with the exception of Deputy Grand Master, Assistant Grand Master (an optional extra office), Grand Secretary, and Assistant Grand Secretary. The Deputy Grand Master and Assistant Grand Master are appointed by the Grand Master, while the Grand Secretary and his Assistant are appointed by the Grand Master on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes. The two secretaries hold office at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge, usually until retirement.

The administrative organ of the United Grand Lodge is the Executive Council, consisting of the Grand Master as Chairman, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Registrar and the Chairmen of the Member's Board, the Board of Benevolence, and the Board of Youth Support.

The geographical size of New South Wales has meant that forms of decentralised Masonic government have been seen as desirable. The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge provide for the appointment of Regional Grand Lodge officers with fairly limited powers. New South Wales is currently divided into seventeen Regions. In addition, and quite separately, New South Wales is also Masonically divided into over one hundred Districts (with a number of lodges in each), each under the superintendence of a District Grand Inspector of Workings. They report to two Grand Inspectors of Workings who, in turn, report to the Executive Council and the Grand Master. It is interesting to note that although Grand Masters in New South Wales are subject to nominal re-election every year, they usually serve for a three-year term.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

All lodges under the United Grand Lodge must work the ritual prescribed. It is largely based on English Emulation-type ritual but with more Scottish and (particularly) Irish influences than the other Australian jurisdictions. Regalia worn in New South Wales is similar to that of the United Grand Lodge of England and to other Australian Grand Lodges. Visitors are welcome to attend a New South Wales lodge in their own regalia. However, in common with most jurisdictions, New South Wales requires that a Mason who joins one of its lodges from another jurisdiction must wear New South Wales regalia thereafter.

List of lodges

The jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory has far too many lodges to attempt to list them here. The list, with the full meeting details of each lodge, is contained in the *Directory of Lodges* published annually by the Grand Lodge. In addition, some lodges (mainly in Sydney) publish their meeting details in the *New South Wales Freemason*. This magazine is published bi-monthly by the Grand Lodge, and is distributed to all members in New South Wales. It is also available on subscription.

As most visitors to New South Wales will arrive via Sydney, they should readily be able to visit the Masonic Centre and the Grand Lodge office. It should be noted that many New South Wales lodges do not meet just before or just after Christmas, and others hold the December meeting early. In addition, a number of lodges do not meet in January.

One particular lodge located in New South Wales merits special mention. This is Coolangatta Lodge #298, under the United Grand Lodge of Queensland. It meets at the Masonic Temple, Boyd Street, Tweed Heads, on the 2nd Thursday, monthly, at 7.30 pm (Installation, 2nd Saturday in September). It is the only Queensland lodge meeting in New South Wales, and indeed, it is the only Australian-warranted lodge meeting outside its own jurisdiction. Tweed Heads is a town located right on the New South Wales—Queensland border, and the Masonic Temple where this lodge meets is scarcely more than one kilometre inside New South Wales.

A list of the main Masonic centres in the major population centres of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory is provided below.

Albury	562 Kiewa Street, Albury.
Bathurst	9 Ilumba Way, Kelso.

Broken Hill	corner Oxide Street and Argent Lane, Broken Hill.
Canberra	National Circuit, Barton, Canberra, ACT
Dubbo	33 Church Street, Dubbo.
Lismore	Magellan Street, Lismore.
Newcastle	102 King Street (corner Wolfe Street), Newcastle.
Orange	35 Sale Street, Orange.
Tamworth	464 Peel Street, Tamworth.
Wollongong	Gipps Street, Gwynneville, Wollongong.

Research lodges and groups

The Research Lodge of New South Wales #971 was formed in 1968, and it has a wide correspondent membership. The highly regarded transactions, *Veritatem Petite*, are published in pamphlet form and distributed with the summons. It meets at the Masonic Centre of New South Wales at 7.30 pm on the 1st Tuesday of March (Installation), May, July, September and November. The lodge is a founder member of the Australian & New Zealand Masonic Research Council (ANZMRC). Inquiries to the Secretary, Andy Walker, phone 02 9631 1486, or email <awalker@fastlink.com.au>.

Canberra Lodge of Research and Instruction serves lodges in the Australian Capital Territory. Inquiries to the Secretary, Neil Morse, email <latomia@ozemail.com.au>. The lodge is a founder member of ANZMRC.

Newcastle Masonic Study Circle is a small but active group in the Newcastle area.

The Masonic Historical Society of New South Wales is comprised of Masons, their partners and friends, and Craft lodges and Royal Arch chapters, having an interest in persons and events associated with Australian Freemasons, and in particular those of New South Wales. It meets at the Sydney Masonic Centre at 7.30 pm on the 4th Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November. A light supper is available at a reasonable charge following the meeting. Outings are held on the 4th Sunday of February, April, June, August, October and December. These take in sites and points of interest associated with the previous month's subject(s). The Society publishes its major papers as booklets, and short papers in its bi-monthly magazine.

B Other lodges and Grand Lodges

The Australian Federation of International Co-Freemasonry, part of the Order of International Co-Freemasonry *Le Droit Humain*, has its headquarters and two Craft lodges in Sydney. The Federation, which is permitted a considerable amount of freedom by the parent body, has lodges in all mainland states of Australia, and (unlike the parent body) requires a belief in TGAOTU as a pre-requisite for membership. Within the Federation are Craft and Mark lodges, Royal Arch and Rose Croix (18°) chapters, and Encampments (30°). The Craft ritual is similar to mainstream English ritual, but has substantial Scottish and European influences. Female members are addressed as *Sister*.

The Grand Orient of France has one lodge in Australia, *Loge la Pérouse*, which meets at the Co-Masonic Temple in the Sydney suburb of Chippendale, and works the Scottish Rite Craft degrees.

NEW ZEALAND

A Grand Lodge of New Zealand

Founded: 1890. *Descent:* England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Address: Grand Lodge Office: 39-41 Ghuznee Street, Wellington.

Postal Address: PO Box 6439, Wellington 6035, New Zealand.

Telephone: (64 4) 385 6622. *Fax:* (64 4) 385 2420.

Email: <freemasons@freemasons.co.nz>.

Website: <<http://www.freemasons.co.nz>>.

Lodges: 331. Membership: 16,000.

Ritual: New Zealand, English, Irish & Scottish forms.

Publications: *Constitutions, Proceedings*.

Periodical: *The New Zealand Freemason*.

B ‘Home’ lodges

District Grand Lodge of New Zealand, North Island (EC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 11081, Ellerslie, Auckland, NZ.

Lodges: 23.

District Grand Lodge of New Zealand, South Island (EC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 35002, St Albans, Christchurch, NZ.

Lodges: 14.

District Grand Lodge of New Zealand North (SC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, 51 Castle Street, Eltham, New Zealand.

Lodges: 4.

District Grand Lodge of New Zealand South (SC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, F61 Playfair Street, Caversham, Dunedin, NZ.

Lodges: 7.

Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand (IC)

Address: Provincial Grand Secretary, 750 Tararu Road, Thames, New Zealand.

Lodges: 4.

History

New Zealand is an English-speaking country located in the Pacific Ocean to the southeast of Australia. Its Grand Lodge dates from 1890. In addition, New Zealand still has a number of lodges warranted from England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The early development of Freemasonry in New Zealand followed a similar path to that of the Australian colonies. As a British colony, the lodges formed in New Zealand from the outset owed their allegiance to the English, Irish or Scottish Constitutions. However, oddly enough, the honour of holding the first recorded Masonic meeting went to the French. This was held in 1837 at Port Levy, when a French whaling captain, a Mason under the Grand Orient of France, gathered together all those Masons on ships then in port and held a meeting.

The first lodge formed in New Zealand was Auckland Social Lodge #348 IC, meeting in Auckland under dispensation from Australian Social Lodge #260 IC, the latter being located in Sydney, New South Wales. This method of authorising a lodge was not unusual at that time. Communications were often slow and irregular, and a new lodge formed in this way would in due course receive a warrant from the Grand Lodge. Upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand in 1890, Auckland Social Lodge split into two. Part of the membership formed the Ara Lodge #1, under the New Zealand Constitution, while the balance of the membership continued under the Irish Constitution. Both lodges still work happily to this day.

By the 1870s, New Zealand had a proliferation of lodges meeting within its shores under the three ‘home’ Constitutions. Subsequently, each of the parent bodies set up a number of District and Provincial Grand Lodges. This devolution of administration was achieved rather haphazardly. Unlike other colonies where one local District Grand Lodge was generally deemed sufficient per Constitution, many such Districts were formed in various areas of New Zealand. It is quite likely that this overabundance of local Masonic administrative bodies had a detrimental effect, failing to foster the unity of purpose necessary to enable the creation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

Nevertheless, by the late 1870s an infant movement for union was under way, and it quickly gathered momentum. Regrettably, Freemasonry in New Zealand polarised into pro-union and anti-union forces. A series of meetings were held over several years, and opposition from various local administrative authorities often hampered the movement. However, by 1889 the pro-union forces had enough strength to form a union at a convention held in Wellington. Opposing arguments still raged after the convention, and often involved

legal technicalities. The movement continued regardless, and the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was inaugurated on 29 April 1890. Sixty-five lodges (34 English, 8 Irish, and 23 Scottish) formed the new Grand Lodge, and 45 others subsequently transferred their loyalty. Nonetheless, a significant number of lodges remained under their original Charters.

England maintains two District Grand Lodges in New Zealand: the District Grand Lodge of the North Island (with 23 lodges) and the District Grand Lodge of the South Island (with 14 lodges). Scotland also retains two District Grand Lodges: the District Grand Lodge of New Zealand North (with 4 lodges), and the District Grand Lodge of New Zealand South (with 7 lodges). A Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand (with 4 lodges) also works happily under the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It should be noted that as a result of a concordat between the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and the three 'home' Grand Lodges, only the former may erect new lodges in the country. Of course, the disharmony of Masonry in New Zealand at the time of the erection of the Grand Lodge has long since faded, and all Constitutions working in New Zealand do so in amity.

Notes for visitors

Unless otherwise specifically stated, the notes below refer only to the New Zealand Constitution and its lodges.

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

Lodges in New Zealand, regardless of Constitution, generally meet at a time between 7 pm and 8 pm, although some lodges meet as early as 6 pm. A visitor, particularly if he is unknown, should endeavour to arrive early, as he will be required to undergo avouchment procedures.

The dress required for New Zealand Constitution lodges is full evening dress (tails), consisting of black or white waistcoat and white tie. However, a black dinner suit is also approved, and has become increasingly popular. Lodges may resolve (and some do) that in any or all of the months of December, January, February and March, a dark lounge suit with white shirt, dark tie and black shoes, may be worn. At other times, a dark lounge suit may be worn provided the lodge meets regularly not later than 6.15 pm. White gloves are required, regardless of attire. Masonic jewels are worn, even with a lounge suit. Members or visitors serving in Her Majesty's Armed Forces are also permitted to wear full dress or undress uniform on all Masonic occasions. A visitor from overseas will certainly not be prevented at any time from attending a lodge meeting in a dark lounge suit.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

The festive board, or *refectory* as it is often referred to in New Zealand, is invariably held after a lodge meeting. No charge is usually levied on a visitor attending. A visitor may be called upon to speak briefly in response to a visitor's toast, particularly if he comes from outside New Zealand. A light supper is served at normal festive board, accompanied by refreshments. An example of a toast list employed is as follows:

1. *The Loyal Toast—The Queen and the Craft.*
2. *The Most Worshipful Grand Master.*
3. *The Provincial Grand Master, and officers of the Grand Lodge, past and present, if attending.*
4. *The Candidate.*
5. *The Visitors.*
6. *The Tyler's Toast.*

All toasts, except the Loyal Toast and the Tyler's Toast, require a response if an appropriate recipient is present. Some Grand Lodge toasts might only be proposed if a recipient is actually present, such as that to the Provincial Grand Master, which is often only given at Installation meetings or when he makes an Official Visit. Other toasts, such as that to a newly installed Master at an Installation refectory, may be added as necessary. It is not unusual for a visitor to be called upon to speak in the refectory.

NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

As with all jurisdictions following British practices, lodges in New Zealand install a new Master annually, at a fixed date. Installation meetings generally commence about one hour earlier than ordinary meetings. An expansive festive board consisting of a full meal and a more extensive toast list almost invariably follows them. As installations in New Zealand are usually well attended, it is appreciated if intending visitors can provide some notice of attendance, as this will assist in catering arrangements. While some lodges in New

Zealand do issue invitations to visitors to attend their Nights of Installation, at no time does any visitor require a formal invitation to attend such a meeting. Arrangements can readily be made to attend a convenient Installation through the Grand Lodge office in Wellington.

VISITING IN GENERAL

Many lodges in New Zealand, in following practices inherited from England, form a procession into and out of the lodge room. These processions consist of the Master and his principal officers entering the lodge prior to opening. At the procession out of the lodge following a closing, Past Masters and visiting Installed Masters often join the egress. Under the New Zealand Constitution, lodges open in the presence of members only, with visitors not normally being admitted until after their usual routine business has been transacted. The order of admission, in groups, is Master Masons, Past Masters, visiting Masters, visiting lodges on an official visit (Master, officers, and members), and Grand Lodge officers visiting officially.

Upon arrival, an unknown visitor will be placed in the hands of the Past Master for the purposes of avouchment. It is usual for a visitor's examiner to enter the lodge with him and introduce him to the Master. In reference to avouchment procedures, New Zealand Constitution lodges have one peculiarity concerning visiting Installed Masters. It is usual for an Installed Master being examined to be asked for pass grip and pass word leading from the third degree to a Board of Installed Masters. This procedure is unknown in many jurisdictions, including most Australian Grand Lodges. New Zealand lodges are aware that the practice is unknown in many jurisdictions, and a visiting Installed Master ignorant of these procedures will experience no problems in avouchment. As New Zealand lodges incorporate a Board of Installed Masters as part of an Installation ceremony, unknown visiting Installed Masters (including Past Masters) will be required to be examined as such before they can attend this section of the proceedings.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN NEW ZEALAND

In being a relatively young country, New Zealand does not possess any structures of great antiquity. However, there are several Masonic buildings and other points that a visitor may find of interest. One Masonic Hall of interest is that which used to house Lodge Kerikeri #402 NZC. The building, called the Old Stone Store, was erected in sandstone in 1833 as part of a mission station. The lodge meets at Kerikeri, in the Northland of New Zealand, being named for the town.

The Masonic Hall at Clyde, in Central Otago (South Island), is a magnificent building. Built in 1869, it was originally the Town Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Dunstan Lodge #103 NZC. This lodge occupies it today. Erected in local stone, it is fronted by four massive Corinthian pillars supporting the portico, with its windows and the main door in Egyptian design. Visitors interested in viewing these and other such edifices in New Zealand can readily obtain assistance at the Grand Secretary's office.

Without doubt, the feature 'Masonic' tourist attraction in New Zealand is the famed *Sign of the Takahe*. This is a roadhouse near the top of one of the hills overlooking Christchurch, in the South Island. It was constructed in the 1930s by a Brother Harry Ell, and it is in fact a large manor house in the English tradition. Built with large blocks of local stone, its craftsmanship is superb, and among its many features are two huge stained-glass windows depicting the two great pillars of King Solomon's Temple.

New Zealand's Grand Lodge is involved in many outstanding charitable pursuits. Well worth visiting are the Roskill Masonic Village (for the aged) in Auckland, featuring the beautiful Edgar Faber Memorial Chapel, and the Wanganui Masonic Homes at Wanganui East.

As with most English-speaking Masonic jurisdictions, lodges in New Zealand usually hold a ladies' evening on at least an annual basis. In some cases, ladies will be invited to the festive board following a lodge meeting, but often these occasions are separately held and take the form of a dinner or dinner dance.

An interesting organ of New Zealand Masonry is the Grand Lodge of New Zealand Deposit Scheme. In 1977 the Grand Lodge arranged with the National Bank of New Zealand for investors to place sums of money into the scheme to attract high interest returns, yet have the capital available 'on call' if requested. The scheme is of particular value to elderly people, but it has proved popular with people of all age groups. Participation in the scheme is restricted to Masons under the New Zealand Constitution and other recognised constitutions in New Zealand, their immediate families, and all recognised Masonic lodges and organisations within New Zealand.

Undoubtedly, one of the most outstanding features of Masonry in New Zealand is the large number of research lodges working in the country, all under the New Zealand Constitution. Ten such lodges currently

range under its banner, and some of these have a worldwide reputation in the field, notably the United Masters Lodge #167 (at Auckland), the Masters' and Past Masters' Lodge #130 (at Christchurch), and the Research Lodge of Wellington #194. These lodges restrict full membership to Installed and Past Masters, of all four resident Constitutions, and offer associate membership to any Master Mason of New Zealand, or belonging to a Constitution in amity with the Grand Lodge. The majority of these research lodges regularly publish *Transactions*, mainly in booklet form and mostly of very high quality, which are available to members and associates.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

The ritual laid down for New Zealand Constitution lodges is standard and uniform, and its content stems very largely from local Masonic history. It needs to be recalled that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was not formed with a sense of complete unanimity although, of course, these factors have long since passed into history. Nevertheless, at the creation of the Grand Lodge, many lodges under the three British Constitutions chose to maintain their current allegiances. The result of these factors has seen the evolution of the New Zealand Constitution ritual assume a form which takes into account the varying workings of the three original jurisdictions more so than in any other English-speaking country. The object of the 'new' New Zealand ritual when it was originally promulgated shortly after the forming of the Grand Lodge, was to recognise the strong hold the current rituals of the three 'home' Constitutions had on their adherents. While the New Zealand ritual is based on English forms, it also possesses Scottish and Irish influences. Undoubtedly, the most interesting facet of the ritual is that a complete form of Scottish workings for the third degree is provided as an alternative to the English, and lodges are permitted to use either.

The layout of the lodge room under the New Zealand Constitution can be more closely identified with Scottish practice, rather than English. In addition, NZC lodges appointed a Deputy Master, Senior Steward, and Junior Steward—again attesting to non-English usages. Regardless of the existence and usage of the New Zealand ritual in NZC lodges, it must be noted that lodges that existed at the time of the Grand Lodge's formation are still permitted to use their original ritual, provided that it is used consistently. Lodges erected in New Zealand subsequent to 1912 must use the 'new' New Zealand ritual. Regalia for NZC lodges is very closely modelled on English types.

ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTTISH LODGES

As has already been noted, quite a number of lodges in New Zealand still work under the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. Intervisitation between members of all Constitutions represented in New Zealand is frequent and constant. While lodges under the three 'home' jurisdictions preserve their original rituals and practices as inherited, visitors will notice festive board practices adopted by lodges in New Zealand, regardless of warrant, are generally quite similar.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand meets in Annual Communication in the month of November, when the Grand Master is elected and installed, together with his Grand Lodge officers, and the business of the Grand Lodge is transacted. The Annual Communication is held in rotation between the major cities of the country, and is often accompanied by several social functions. An invitation is usually required for a visitor to attend.

The Constitutions and Laws of the Grand Lodge follow British patterns, particularly those of England. It is composed of a Grand Master, a number of Provincial Grand Masters, other Grand Lodge officers past and present, and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of its constituent lodges. In terms of administration, New Zealand is currently divided into 13 Provinces, each under a Provincial Grand Master. Proposals have been recently accepted to alter this to three Divisions, each with a Divisional Grand Master. Each Division will be further divided into Districts administered by District Grand Masters and Grand Lodge Officers. However, these Districts will not possess 'Provincial Grand Officers' on the English model. Rather, serving Grand Lodge officers will be assigned to each District Grand Master, as necessary, to assist him in his Masonic duties.

Nevertheless, as we have seen in ritual matters, the forms of Masonic government under the New Zealand Constitution exhibit traits readily attributable to Scottish and Irish practices. The Grand Lodge is partly elective. Only the most senior Grand Lodge offices are appointive, and most are elective. A Board of General Purposes and a Board of Benevolence are the two main administrative bodies of the Grand Lodge.

List of lodges

A full list of all lodges meeting in New Zealand, with all meeting details, can be found in the *Directory of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand*. The Grand Lodge issues this publication regularly. Nonetheless, while a visitor possessing a current *Directory* can readily plan his visits to lodges in New Zealand, it is always an appreciated courtesy for a visitor to make himself known at the Grand Lodge office in Wellington, if possible. It is necessary to note that the Grand Lodge office does not have any Masonic meeting facilities, but is purely an administrative centre. As New Zealand has a number of large cities, the major Masonic meeting places in them are listed below:

Masonic Hall, Ohiro Road, Wellington.
 Masonic Hall, Ormond Road, Gisborne.
 Masonic Hall, Jervois Street, Hastings.
 Masonic Hall, Nile Street, Nelson.
 Masonic Hall, Hillside Road, Dunedin.
 Masonic Hall, St Benedicts Street, Auckland.
 Masonic Hall, Kennedy Road, Napier.
 Masonic Hall, Darnell Street, New Plymouth.
 Masonic Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch.
 Masonic Hall, Forth Street, Invercargill.
 Masonic Hall, Barton Street, Hamilton.
 Masonic Hall, First Avenue, Tauranga.

Finally, it must be noted that very few lodges in New Zealand meet in the month of January, and some also fail to meet in February or December. Otherwise, except for some of the research lodges which meet less frequently, the vast majority of lodges in New Zealand meet monthly.

Research lodges

Masters' & Past Masters' Lodge #130 is the oldest of the New Zealand research lodges, having received its warrant in 1902. It meets at Latimer Square, Christchurch, on the 3rd Wednesday of March (Installation), May, July, September and November, at 7.15 pm, and is affiliated with the Australian & New Zealand Masonic Research Council (ANZMRC). Contact is Les Gray (Secretary), phone 03 352 8952, email <algray@xtra.co.nz>.

Research Lodge of Otago #161 began life as Masters Lodge #161 in 1908, and changed its name in 1937. It meets at Manor Place, Dunedin, on the last Wednesday of March (Installation), May, July, September and November.

United Masters Lodge #167 was formed in 1909, and meets at the Masonic Temple, St Benedict St, Auckland, at 7.30 pm on the 4th Thursday, from April to September; Installation October at 7 pm. This lodge is an associate member of ANZMRC. Contact is Alaric Wood (Secretary), phone (09) 524-5111, fax (09) 524-8386, email <uml167@xtra.co.nz>.

Research Lodge of Wellington #194 was originally Installed Masters Lodge #194, in 1912, and changed its name in 1923. It has a 'peripatetic' warrant, allowing it to meet at various lodge rooms within its district. Its base is at Udi St, Petone, and it meets on the 2nd Thursday of March, May, July, September and November (Installation). It is affiliated with ANZMRC. Contact is Phil Brooke (Secretary), phone 644 389 3284, email <phil.brooke@nzpost.co.nz>.

Hawke's Bay Research Lodge #305 also has a 'peripatetic' warrant. Its base is at TeMata Lodge Room, Havelock North (Hastings), and it meets quarterly at 7.30 pm on the first Monday of February, May, August (Installation, 6.30 pm) and November. It is affiliated with ANZMRC. Contact is Colin Haywood (Secretary), phone 06 857 8299, fax 06 857 8599, email <coljan@clear.net.nz>.

Research Lodge Of Taranaki #323 meets quarterly, on the 3rd Tuesday of March, May (Installation), August and October.

Research Lodge of Southland #415 is an associate member of ANZMRC.

Midland District Lodge of Research #436 (formerly South Canterbury Lodge of Research), meets quarterly at Bank St, Timaru. Installation is the 4th Wednesday in June.

Research Lodge of Ruapehu #444 meets at 168 Fitzherbert Ave, Palmerston North, on the 1st Monday of even months. Installation, April.

Waikato Lodge of Research #445 has a ‘peripatetic’ warrant, and meets at various places within its district on the 3rd Tuesday of March (Installation, at Rotorua), May, July, September and November, at 7.30 pm. It is an affiliated member of ANZMRC. Contact is Alfred Mabon (Secretary), phone 07 345 9393.

QUEENSLAND

A United Grand Lodge of Queensland

Founded: 1921. *Descent:* England, Ireland and Scotland.
 Address: Masonic Memorial Centre, 311 Ann Street, Brisbane.
 Postal Address: GPO Box 2204, Brisbane, Qld 4001, Australia.
 Telephone: (61 7) 3229 3533. Fax: (61 7) 3229 9288.
 Email: <grwhite@uglq.org.au>. Website: <<http://www.uglq.org.au/>>. Lodges: 379. Membership: 16,129. Ritual: English-type (with adaptations). Publications: *Constitutions, Proceedings*. Periodical: *The Queensland Mason*.

History

Queensland has possibly the most interesting Masonic history of any of the Australian jurisdictions. The first lodge in Queensland was the North Australian Lodge #796 EC, chartered at Brisbane in 1859. This lodge now heads the Queensland roll of lodges. A further three lodges quickly followed, all under England, and together they formed a Provincial (later District) Grand Lodge in 1862.

Ireland’s premier lodge in Queensland was St Patrick Lodge #279, erected in 1863, and the first Scottish lodge, Lodge St Andrew #435, was formed in the following year. More lodges under these two constitutions were subsequently warranted, and by 1866 they were formed into Provincial Grand Lodges. Later the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland became a District Grand Lodge.

Early efforts were made in 1887 and again in 1897 to form a sovereign Grand Lodge, but without success. However, in 1904 a convention of delegates brought together 25 Irish lodges and 14 Scottish lodges, to establish the *Grand Lodge of Queensland*. Only about one-third of the Scottish lodges then working in Queensland joined this new Grand body, whereas only one Irish lodge stood aloof. However, no English lodge could be persuaded to exchange its charter.

By 1918, the need for Masonic unity in Queensland had become obvious, and in 1920 the 86 English lodges and the remaining 101 Scottish lodges united to form the *Queensland Grand Lodge*. Later that year delegates from lodges under both local Grand Lodges met, and as a result the United Grand Lodge of Queensland was consecrated in 1921. However, a few English lodges and one Scottish lodge stood out of the union, of which two English lodges still remain today. They are Port Curtis Lodge #2235 EC, at Gladstone, and Geraldton Lodge #3544 EC, at Innisfail. Both are governed directly from London.

At the formation of the United Grand Lodge, Queensland was divided into three parts for the purposes of Masonic administration. The large geographical size of Queensland made this necessary. The District Grand Lodge of North Queensland extends from Proserpine, south of Townsville, to Ingham in the north, and west to the Northern Territory border. Lodges from Innisfail to the Far North come under the District Grand Lodge of Carpentaria, while lodges south of the Mackay area are under the direct control of the Grand Lodge. The District Grand Lodges are constructed in a similar manner to those of England, having their own District Grand officers and District Boards of General Purposes and Benevolence.

The Craft in Queensland has continued happily since the Union. Its charitable and benevolent endeavours include the Sandgate Freemasons Home in Brisbane, Masonic Aged Persons’ Homes at Townsville, Cairns, the Gold Coast, and Toowoomba, and a Masonic Educational Scholarship program. In the bicentennial year of the first white settlement in Australia (1988), Queensland Masons pledged one million dollars to establish a Masonic Chair of Geriatric Medicine at the University of Queensland.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

The great majority of lodges in Queensland meet at 7.30 pm. Visitors are advised to arrive early, at least by 7 pm, in order that they may present their Masonic credentials. A number of daylight lodges also exist. On Nights of Installation, lodges often tyle up to an hour earlier than usual. An Installation is followed by a banquet, or at least a full meal. Some lodges hold their installation meeting on a night different from their normal meeting nights, and intending visitors should make inquiries in this regard. Ladies are usually invited to the Installation banquet.

Dress at Queensland lodge meetings is a black dinner suit, white shirt, black bow tie, black socks, and black shoes. In addition, it is usual for officers of a lodge to wear white gloves. During the summer months (December, January and February) Summer Dress is permitted. This consists of a white mess jacket, white shirt, black trousers and shoes, and a black bow tie. Alternatively, permissible dress in summer is a dinner suit, minus the coat, with a black cummerbund.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

The lodge after-proceedings in Queensland consist of a festive board on the English model, comprising a light meal or supper, and liquid refreshments. Grace, spoken by the Chaplain of the lodge, precedes the repast. The vast majority of lodges do not charge members or visitors for the meal.

Almost without exception, the festive board is conducted in a hall on Masonic premises. Most lodges use a head table, at which are located the Master, visiting Masters, the Candidate (if any) and the Director of Ceremonies. A structured toast list will follow the supper:

1. *The Queen and the Craft.*
2. *The Most Worshipful Grand Master.* The Grand Master will respond, if present.
3. *The Right Worshipful District Grand Master.* The District Grand Master will respond, if present.
4. *The Candidate.* A response by the recipient of the Toast will follow.
5. *Our Visitors.* A visiting Master, forewarned, usually responds to this Toast.
6. *Absent Brethren.* This Toast is usually proposed at 10.30 pm.
7. The Tyler's Toast.

On nights of Installation, the toast list will be slightly longer, and will include a toast to the newly Installed Master. Similarly, the outgoing Master will receive a toast at the festive board following the last meeting at which he officiates. Most lodges serve alcohol at the festive board, although there are a small number of temperance lodges where no alcohol is served. As with New South Wales lodges, the festive board in Queensland is often referred to as 'the South'. Finally, it is not unusual for a charity collection to be taken up at the festive board, or a raffle for charity conducted. Doubtless, visitors will feel inclined to contribute.

VISITING IN GENERAL

In most Queensland Craft lodges, all members and visitors are seated in the lodge room for the opening of the lodge, as is usual in English practice. However, the methods of examination and entry into the lodge vary somewhat within the jurisdiction. If arriving prior to the opening of the lodge, an unknown visitor will make himself known to the Tyler, who will generally call upon two or three senior members to attend. They will check the visitor's Masonic credentials, and carry out an examination. He will then enter with his examiners, who will vouch for him inside the lodge.

If a visitor arrives after the lodge has been opened, he should approach the Tyler, who will pass his name to the Inner Guard, who in turn will see it is drawn to the attention of the Master. The Master will then ask if any member present can vouch for the visitor. If so, he will be permitted to enter when appropriate. If not, two or three senior members will retire to examine him. The visitor will then be admitted with his examiners, who will vouch for him. As can be readily appreciated, this process is 'messy' and may cause a visitor embarrassment. Therefore, the golden rule of visiting is most aptly applied here: be early. Shortly before the opening of the lodge, the Master will ask every visitor to rise. Each visitor will then be vouched for either by a member present, or by his examiners.

In some lodges, it is not usual practice to have all visitors within the lodge room prior to the opening, but rather to admit them in groups. Where this procedure is used, the usual order of admission is as follows: Master Masons, Past Masters, Masters, Grand Lodge Officers. Masters and Grand Lodge officers are sometimes admitted individually, but are more usually admitted in groups on Nights of Installation, and at

ordinary meetings if their numbers are large. Past Masters, Masters, and Grand Lodge officers are often all individually introduced to the Master, and invited to sit in the East. Official visits by one lodge to another are not uncommon in Queensland, and where this occurs, officers and lodge members present will accompany the Master of the visiting lodge into the temple. Should the Grand Master, or his official representative, attend a lodge meeting (usually at Installations), he will enter last, accompanied by a retinue of Grand Lodge officers.

NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

All Queensland lodges install a new Master every year, at a set time. At the banquet that follows such a meeting, a charge may be levied in order to assist with its costs. However, it is unusual for a visitor to be asked to contribute. The festive board following an Installation is required to finish by 11.30 pm, as opposed to a finishing time of 11 pm at normal meetings.

Installations are always well supported by both members and visitors, and consequently installing lodges must make detailed catering arrangements. Therefore, it is highly desirable that a visitor planning to attend an installation informs the lodge concerned of his intended presence, so that accurate numbers may be determined. As visitors from outside Queensland are unlikely to have details of Installation meetings, they are well advised to seek assistance at the Grand Lodge office in Brisbane, where they will readily obtain the necessary information. Ladies are invited to the Installation banquet.

It is usual for the Grand Master, or a District Grand Master where appropriate, or the nominee of either, to attend Installation nights with a retinue of Grand officers and sometimes they perform the ceremony. It is within the power of the Grand Master to attend and preside at any lodge meeting. This power also applies to a District Grand Master to lodges in his District.

INTERESTING ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN QUEENSLAND

Many Queensland lodges hold an annual ladies' night. Some ladies' nights are held separately from lodge meeting nights, while others are held in conjunction with a festive board. Some lodges hold their ladies' night in combination with their December meeting. Where a ladies' night is held in conjunction with a lodge meeting, no degree work is carried out, with only the opening, normal business, and the closing taking place. Such occasions are invariably accompanied by a dinner and entertainment. In most cases a lodge will pay for the costs of catering, but in others a charge will be applied to all attending.

Queensland abounds in interesting Masonic structures. The National Trust classes the Masonic Memorial Centre in Ann Street, Brisbane, as an example of architectural interest. It contains the Grand Lodge offices, several temples, and an excellent library. Several of the country temples are also of attractive design, notably those at Townsville, Charters Towers, Mt Isa, Mt Morgan, and Warwick. Queensland's newest temple is at Stones Corner, in suburban Brisbane. Regarded as a showpiece, it follows modern concrete trends in its design.

Queensland has developed a system for screening candidates and affiliates which varies somewhat from other Australian jurisdictions. A candidate for a Queensland lodge must be proposed and seconded by two Masons. The proposer and the seconder need not be members of the lodge which the candidate seeks to join. The prospective candidate is interviewed in his home to ensure that his membership will not cause any disruption to his family nor impose any financial difficulties. Upon being proposed and seconded, a candidate's application is read out in lodge. It then appears in the next lodge notice as a prospective candidate to the lodge. The Committee of Inquiry of the lodge he seeks to join, which consists of the Master, Immediate Past Master, Secretary, and two Master Masons, examines the application and, if satisfied, forwards it to the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge (or if under a District, to the District Grand Lodge Board of General Purposes) for their approval to proceed. It is not until such approval is granted that a candidate can progress further in his application. Upon approval being given, his name and details will then appear on the lodge summons, and he can be balloted for at the succeeding lodge meeting.

Members joining from one lodge to another within Queensland face the same procedure as a candidate, except that normally the matter is not referred to a Grand Lodge Board. However, in the case of a Mason seeking to affiliate from outside Queensland, inquiries may be directed to his home Grand Lodge prior to approval being granted.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

Ritual practices in Queensland stem directly from its Masonic history. As part of the settlement that created the United Grand Lodge, the oldest original lodges were permitted to retain their established workings and their distinctive regalia. Of course, lodges erected subsequent to 1921 were required to use the ritual of the Grand Lodge that it standardised at its inception. This ritual is similar to Emulation, but with some minor Scottish and Irish influences evident.

Nevertheless, many of the older lodges have come to adopt the Queensland ritual and standard regalia, which is composed of the usual pale blue English-style aprons. Yet, there are still a few lodges that faithfully adhere to the English, Irish or Scottish practices used from their original consecration. A great difference exists between the regalia used by the old Scottish lodges, which is mainly dark blue, and their rituals are certainly not uniform, especially in the third degree. The old English lodges largely prefer either the Emulation ritual, or the Complete ritual; these are quite similar.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT

The United Grand Lodge of Queensland meets in Quarterly Communications on the first Wednesday in March, June, September and December; at the Masonic Memorial Centre, Ann Street, Brisbane; starting at 7.30 pm. The Installation of the Grand Master and the investiture of Grand Officers take place at a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, held each year on the first Wednesday in July.

Visitors from outside Queensland may attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge by invitation. Application can be made in person at the Grand Lodge office. Any written application must be directed through a visitor's own Grand Secretary and be made well in advance. A banquet follows each meeting of the Grand Lodge, and visitors to the Grand Lodge are welcome to attend. While a charge is levied on Grand Lodge members for their meal, invited visitors are not required to contribute.

All Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of any Queensland Constitution lodge are, by virtue of their office, members of the Grand Lodge. On nights of Grand Lodge meetings, each member attending fills out a card stating his name, lodge, and his Masonic rank. A Mason of any rank may attend, but no member may be admitted once the Grand Master has entered.

The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge basically follow English Masonic statutes, and are similar to other Australian jurisdictions, except that offices in the Grand Lodge are largely elective.

The Grand Master and all Grand Lodge officers, with the exceptions of the Pro Grand Master (if required), the Deputy Grand Master, the Assistant Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and the Assistant Grand Secretary, are elected at the December Communication of the Grand Lodge, having previously been nominated by the Board of General Purposes. The board nominates only one Mason for each office to be filled. However, other members may be nominated for any elective office, and this occasionally occurs. Indeed, instances have occurred where a nominee of the board has failed to be elected, although this is not common. The Deputy Grand Master and the Assistant Grand Master are appointed by the Grand Master; while the Grand Secretary and the Assistant Grand Secretary are appointed by the Grand Master on the advice of the Board of General Purposes.

The overall administration of the Grand Lodge is conducted by the Board of General Purposes, which consists of the Grand Master, senior Grand Lodge officers and a number of elected members, half of whom must be members of metropolitan Brisbane lodges, and half members of country lodges. The Board of Benevolence is the other main Grand Lodge body, and its responsibilities devolve to governing the charitable institutions and functions of the Grand Lodge. Its membership is also largely elective, with its composition largely paralleling that of the Board of General Purposes.

List of lodges

Queensland has several daylight lodges, the oldest of which is Thespian Lodge #268, which meets on the first Thursday monthly (except January), at noon, at the Masonic Temple, Stones Corner, Brisbane. Attendance at this, or other daytime lodges, may well suit visitors on a tight travelling schedule. Dress is a lounge suit.

Queensland has no Lodges of Instruction on the English model, as have some of the other Australian Grand Lodges. Instruction in ritual work is handled by the lodges themselves, or by teams under the Grand Superintendent of Workings. But see under *Research lodges*.

A complete list of Queensland lodges meeting in Papua New Guinea is given under that heading, later in this volume.

Below is a list of the main meeting places of lodges in the major population centres of Queensland. If possible, in the first instance visitors should make themselves known at the Masonic Memorial Centre in Ann Street, Brisbane, where they will receive full assistance and details of any lodge meeting. Other meeting places include:

Masonic Temple, Cleveland Street, Stones Corner, Brisbane.

Masonic Temple, Vulture Street, South Brisbane.

Masonic Centre, 61 Bourbong Street, Bundaberg.

Masonic Hall, 8 Minnie Street, Cairns.

Masonic Centre, 42 Walker Street, Townsville.

Masonic Centre, Ryan Street, Charters Towers.

Masonic Centre, Wood Street, Mackay.

Masonic Centre, 538 Kent Street, Maryborough.

Masonic Hall, Kent Street, Rockhampton.

Masonic Temple, Neil Street, Toowoomba.

Robert Burns Masonic Temple, Anzac Avenue, Newtown, Toowoomba.

Research lodges and groups

Queensland has three research lodges, but only one of these is directly warranted. There are also two study circles.

Barron Barnett Lodge of Installed Masters #146 was originally an English lodge, chartered for the purpose of encouraging uniformity of ritual, which joined the Queensland Grand Lodge in 1920, and the United Grand Lodge of Queensland in 1921. With the establishment of a standard Queensland ritual, its original purpose became obsolete, and it became the first and only chartered research lodge in the new jurisdiction. It meets at the Masonic Memorial Centre in Brisbane at 7.15 pm on the 3rd Wednesdays of odd months, (Installation in November). Membership is confined to Past Masters, but Master Masons are welcome to attend its meetings; dress is a dinner suit. The lodge does not have a correspondence circle, and publishes its papers loose-leaf with the summons. It is a foundation member of the Australian & New Zealand Masonic Research Council (ANZMRC). Inquiries to the Secretary, Ken Wells, phone 07 3266 7086.

Toowoomba Lodge of Instruction, which works under the sanction of Fidelity Lodge #357 meets for the purposes of research at the Masonic Centre, Neil Street, Toowoomba, at 7.30 pm on the 1st Thursdays, monthly, except January, (Installation, April); dress is a dark lounge suit. The lodge publishes its transactions, *The Beacon*, in pamphlet form, with its summons. It is a foundation member of ANZMRC. Inquiries to the Secretary, Robert Murphy, phone 07 4635 5199, email <robertmurphy@bigpond.com>.

W H J Mayers Memorial Lodge of Research began life as (nominally) a Lodge of Instruction, but changed its name to accurately reflect its function. It operates under sanction of Gregory Lodge #50H, and meets at the Masonic Centre, 8 Minnie St, Cairns, at 7.30 pm on the 1st Tuesday in March, May, September and November, (Installation, 2nd Tuesday in July); neat casual dress is required. It publishes its transactions, *The Lectern*, in pamphlet form with the summons. It, too, is a foundation member of ANZMRC. Inquiries should be directed to the Secretary, Harvey Lovewell, phone 070 930 284, email <harbar@cairns.net.au>.

W H Green Memorial Masonic Study Circle meets at the Masonic Centre, 42 Walker St, Townsville, quarterly, on the 5th Thursday at 7.30 pm; dress is long trousers and open-necked shirt. It was a member of this group who devised the brilliant ‘supermarket’ approach to Masonic education, adopted by the Grand Lodge, whereby study appropriate to each of the three degrees is divided into separate ‘packages’, enabling a student of any rank to select the topics he prefers, towards completion of his studies. The Circle publishes its transactions, *Lampada*, in pamphlet form with the summons. It is a founder member of ANZMRC. Inquiries to the Secretary, Graham Stead, phone & fax 07 4725 4288, email <gstead@ozemail.com.au>.

The Sunshine Coast Masonic Study Circle meets at Caloundra; it is an associate member of ANZMRC.

B English lodges

Queensland still has two English lodges, the survivors from those lodges that stood out at the Masonic Union in 1921. Both these lodges are governed directly from London, and both use the English Emulation ritual. Their details are as follows:

Port Curtis Lodge #2235 EC Meets at the Masonic Temple, Toolooa Street, Gladstone; each Wednesday on or before the full moon. Installation: May.

Geraldton Lodge #3544 EC Meets at the Masonic Hall, The Esplanade, Innisfail; 4th Thursday in February, April, June August, and September. Installation: June.

C Other lodges and Grand Lodges

There are two lodges of the International Order of Co-Freemasonry *Le Droit Humain* in Queensland, one in Brisbane, the other on the Gold Coast. They come under the Australian Federation of International Co-Freemasonry.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A Grand Lodge of South Australia and the Northern Territory Inc.

Founded: 1884. *Descent:* England, Ireland and Scotland.

Grand Lodge office: Masonic Centre, 254 North Terrace, Adelaide.

Postal address: PO Box 19, Rundle Mall, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia.

Telephone: (08) 8223 1633. Fax: (08) 8224 0755.

Email: <glsa@freemasonrysaust.org.au>.

Website: <<http://www.freemasonrysaust.org.au>>.

Grand Installation, 3rd Wednesday in April.

Conference & Communication, 3rd Wednesday in October.

Lodges: 149. Membership: 6000.

Ritual: Emulation-derived.

Main Publications: *Constitution & Regulations, Masonic Year Book, Lodge Manual for Guidance of Officers & Brethren.*

Periodical: *South Australian Freemason* (quarterly).

History

Freemasonry in South Australia had a unique beginning, in that its first lodge was consecrated in London in 1834, two years before the Colony of South Australia was actually founded. This was the South Australian Lodge of Friendship #613 EC; which now heads the South Australian roll of lodges as Lodge of Friendship #1. It met for the first time in Adelaide in 1838, having met previously several times in London. The next three lodges founded in the Colony were: Adelaide St John's Lodge #341 SC (now Adelaide Lodge #2 SAC); Lodge of Harmony #743 EC (now Lodge Harmony & Pulteney #3 SAC), and Duke of Leinster Lodge #363 IC.

In 1848 an English Provincial (later District) Grand Lodge was formed, and this was followed in 1858 by an Irish Provincial Grand Lodge. A Provincial (later District) Grand Lodge for the Scottish lodges was erected in 1864. Construction of the first Freemasons' Hall in South Australia, built in Flinders Street, Adelaide, was begun in 1869. It remained the home of the South Australian Craft until 1925.

By 1883 the membership of the Craft in South Australia had grown enormously and it became evident that unification was essential. At this time there were nineteen English, six Scottish, and six Irish lodges in the Colony. Union was harmoniously effected in April 1884, with only one Irish lodge wishing to maintain its current allegiance. This was Duke of Leinster Lodge #363 IC, which still works happily in Adelaide under the Irish Constitution. With recognition, the Grand Lodge of South Australia became the premier Grand Lodge in Australasia.

The Craft in South Australia has continued to flourish through the years, although suffering the general malaise of falling numbers in recent decades. The many benevolent and charitable pursuits of South Australian Masonry have been re-organised under two separate bodies: the Masonic Foundation Inc, 2/262 Grange Road, Flinders Park, email <masfound@senet.com.au>; and the Masonic Homes, with head office at 91 Diagonal Road, Somerton Park, email <enquiry@sa.masonic-homes.com.au>.

The Masonic Foundation was established in 1989 as the charitable arm of Freemasonry and the major fundraising body. It provides charitable grants to persons or organisations in need, on an annual basis. Applications for assistance are received via the lodges or directly to the Foundation. Its activities include a Christmas Hamper appeal, which reaches out to over 1500 families throughout South Australia and the Northern Territory each year. A special projects fund provides an annual scholarship, the Trevor Prescott Memorial Scholarship, valued at up to \$15,000, open to Australian citizens who are residents of South Australia or the Northern Territory and between the ages of 18 and 30 years, who wish to obtain experience, knowledge or skills in an approved field of endeavour. Recipients have included persons in the following categories: violinist, dance therapist, violin maker, biomedical engineer, speech therapist, textile conservationist, flautist, equestrian, and entomologist. The Masonic Foundation has also established a formal relationship with the Queen Elizabeth Hospital Research Foundation, establishing the Freemasons Medical Research Trust, and assisting in medical research in many fields.

The Masonic Homes, commenced in the late 1890s, now include four 'villages' in Adelaide and one in Darwin, providing accommodation and care for nearly 700 elderly people.

- At Somerton Park there are 250 independent living units and 150 beds in 'Somerton House', the aged care facility. The Somerton Park village is located on 10 acres, and care is provided by over 200 personnel in administration, residential services, maintenance, domestic and nursing staff.
- At Colonel Light Gardens, accommodation is available in 20 independent living units.
- The Ridgehaven Masonic Village consists of 90 independent living units and a 40 bed aged care facility. Extra supportive services are available to all residents.
- The Tiwi Gardens Village in Darwin offers a maintenance-free lifestyle for all active people aged over 55. Set in lush tropical surroundings, the village has central communal facilities, including swimming pool, spa and meeting room.
- Hillside Lodge Aged Care Facility is at Heathfield, in the Adelaide Hills, and provides high supportive care for a further 35 residents.

The Masonic Homes has a fine reputation for providing consistently high quality aged care, and is used as a benchmark throughout the industry by monitoring teams and health professionals.

In the early 1980s, the Grand Lodge of South Australia pioneered a Masonic education scheme, a four-year correspondence course, culminating in a Diploma of Masonic Education (DipMED). Each year's study consists of eight sections, mailed monthly to the students, requiring a written response to be marked, corrected and commented upon by a tutor. The course covers the usages, tenets, history, symbolism, government, and customs of Freemasonry. While it is based on South Australian usages, it is applicable and of interest elsewhere. Each stage of the course is limited to 100 students. In the early years, this resulted in a waiting list, but more recently this limit has not been reached. Consequently, interstate and overseas students are accepted. The annual fee covers course materials and certain required text books. Further information on the course may be obtained from the Grand Lodge website (*see above*).

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

South Australian lodges generally meet at 7.30 pm, although a small number meet at 7.15 pm. Visitors are advised to be early in order to present their Masonic credentials and to be examined as necessary. On Nights of Installation, lodges tyle earlier. In country lodges (those located outside Adelaide), tylng is often at 5 pm, and the meeting may be followed by a ball. In Adelaide lodges, the installation time is often 6.30 pm, although it may be earlier for those few Adelaide lodges which also hold a formal ball afterwards.

A small number of lodges, known as *dining* lodges, also meet earlier, to facilitate members having a formal dinner with each meeting. Historically, the first such lodge in South Australia was Lodge St Alban #38, founded in 1889 as 'a lodge of research and literature', but their practice of meeting at 4.30 pm, conducting the 'business' portion of the meeting, calling off for dinner, then resuming for research or degree

work, was discontinued quite some years ago. More recent dining lodges tyle at 6 pm and dine after the lodge is closed. One, in the Northern Territory, tyles at 7 pm.

There is an increasing number of *daylight* lodges, which meet either in the morning or early afternoon, and these tend to have a substantial meal at which their ladies join them.

Standard dress for evening lodge meetings consists of a black dinner suit, black shoes and socks, soft long-sleeved plain white shirt (turn down collar), black bow tie and plain black cummerbund, but in some lodges officers wear formal evening dress (tails). The accepted dress for daytime and dining (*twilight*) lodges is lounge suit or jacket and tie. For a visitor from outside the jurisdiction, a lounge suit or jacket and tie is acceptable for any lodge meeting.

Dress regulations allow for summer dress to be worn at meetings between mid-October and mid-April. This is the standard dress minus the jacket. White gloves are considered part of Masonic dress, but in practice they are often worn only by the lodge officers; they are not worn at all with summer dress. Every visitor should bring his own Masonic regalia, if possible.

In the Northern Territory a white mess jacket may be substituted for the black coat. However the Master can give permission to remove jackets at *any* meeting due to excessive heat.

It should be noted that many South Australian and Northern Territory lodges, although probably less than half, recess in December and January. Visitors planning to attend lodge meetings in these months should be sure to check details—at the Grand Lodge office, or by reference to the *Masonic Year Book*, or the Grand Lodge website.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

The food and drink which follows almost every South Australian lodge meeting is called the festive board. The provisions vary from hot or cold finger-food to a full meal. Liquid refreshments range from tea and coffee, through soft drinks and beer, occasionally to wine and even spirits. The cost may be covered by a levy included in lodge dues, or by a per capita collection from members at the meeting. It would be rare for a visitor from another jurisdiction to be expected to contribute. The festive board is usually in a hall within Masonic premises, except in the case of *dining* lodges and some *daylight* lodges, which meet at hotels or restaurants for the purpose. On lodge premises at least, a head table is the norm, occupied by the Master, Past Masters, and Visiting Masters.

The Director of Ceremonies of the lodge will usually regulate proceedings. A formal Toast list is always used, of which the following is an example:

1. *The Loyal Toast—The Queen.* This is followed by the singing of the Royal Anthem, ‘God Save the Queen’.
2. *The Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Grand Lodge Officers.* This is usually proposed at every meeting, but is optional if the Grand Master or his representative is not present. The toast is followed by singing the ‘Song of Australia’, written and composed in South Australia and not well known elsewhere. South Australia is the only jurisdiction that uses it. The Grand Master or his representative responds to the toast.
3. *The Candidate.* A toast is proposed to a candidate on the occasion of *each* of his degrees in South Australia, rather than just at the festive board following his initiation, as is the practice in some Australian jurisdictions. Often the proposer and seconder of the candidate will take turns in the proposition of the toast, and the candidate will respond on each occasion.
4. *The Visitors.* This toast is generally proposed by the Junior Warden and responded to by a visiting Master.
5. *The Tyler’s Toast.*

NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

All South Australian and Northern Territory lodges install a new Master annually, on a fixed night, mostly between March and November. No lodges install in December, but two install in January (Kilwinning #220 & Norwood #237), and three in February (Light #11, Elliot #229, & Calver #239). In recent years, it has become rare for the outgoing Master and the Past Masters of the lodge to install the incoming Master and invest his officers. It is generally done by a Grand Lodge team, led by the Grand Master, his Deputy, or a Grand Warden (past or present).

In many cases, a charge is made for attending an Installation festive board, which can vary from a light supper to a catered expansive meal. In the place of a festive board following an installation, many country lodges and a few city lodges hold a formal ball, which includes supper. A charge of about \$A12.50 per person can be expected for these occasions.

VISITING IN GENERAL

In South Australia, only lodge members are normally allowed to be present in the temple (by decree in some jurisdictions, including South Australia, now called a *lodge room*) at the opening of their lodge. Visitors are not admitted until after the regular routine business of the lodge has been completed. At the opening of the lodge, it is usual for the Master and his principal officers to form a procession into the lodge room. A reverse procedure applies at the closing. It is possible for interested visitors to witness the actual opening of a lodge, by permission of the Master. Such permission, of course, must be sought prior to the opening, and will usually be granted as a courtesy. After the private business of a lodge has been disposed of, visitors are admitted in groups, according to juniority. The South Australia Constitution is considered senior. The order of admission of visitors is:

1. Unaccompanied brethren of sister jurisdictions (if any are present).
2. Unaccompanied brethren of the South Australian jurisdiction, according to rank, thus: EAs, FCs, MMs, PMs, in separate groups. At Installations, there are further groupings of Junior Wardens and Senior Wardens, before the admission of Past Masters.
3. Masters of sister jurisdictions, preceded by their accompanying brethren if any.
4. Masters of South Australian lodges, in ascending order of seniority of their lodges, preceded by their accompanying brethren if any.
5. If the Grand Master or his representative, or the Deputy Grand Master, Assistant Grand Master, or a Grand Officer on an official visit, attends the lodge, he or they are admitted ceremoniously after all other visitors. A Grand Officer not on an official visit is admitted as an 'ordinary' visitor, without regard to his grand office.

The usual procedure is for Masters to enter singly. However, when it is considered desirable to expedite the reception of visitors, visiting Masters are received together. This often occurs. Indeed, the South Australian system is quite flexible.

At the closing of the lodge, the Master, while seated, asks three times 'if any Brother has aught to propose for the good of Freemasonry . . .' At the 'first time of asking', after Grand Lodge correspondence has been read, greetings can be conveyed on behalf of the Grand Master of South Australia by a Grand officer visiting officially. At the 'second time of asking', this can be done by official representatives of other Grand Lodges in attendance. At the 'third time of asking', the Senior Warden offers greetings on behalf of the lodge, then a visiting Master extends greetings on behalf of all visitors.

Visitors are advised that it is extremely rare for them to be admitted in any degree other than the first, except as appropriate during an Installation ceremony, and certainly not after a ceremony has commenced. Therefore punctuality is strongly recommended.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Many South Australian lodges hold an annual ladies' night, particularly in Adelaide. In country areas, in some cases the Annual Installation Ball replaces the ladies' night. On normal ladies' nights, a lodge meeting is held, but it will be brief, with no degree work being performed. Thereafter, members and visitors retire to the festive board and join their ladies, who will have invariably been entertained by a speaker or entertainer while their partners were in the temple. The normal Masonic toast list is followed, unusual for an Australian jurisdiction in this context, but without any Masonic fire. Sometimes the significance of the toasts, particularly the Tyler's toast, is explained to the ladies.

A visitor to South Australia will no doubt wish to visit the Masonic Centre in Adelaide. This magnificent heritage-listed building is located in the heart of the city, and has been totally restored in recent years. It contains four floors, the Grand Lodge offices, three temples, a large hall, a library and ancillary rooms. Part of the premises are leased for commercial purposes and the main hall is available for hire. The building is open to the public for guided tours each Thursday at 2.30 pm; there is no charge for the tour.

The Masonic Club of South Australia used to be a licensed club in the basement of the Adelaide Masonic Centre. This is no longer the case. It has moved its social headquarters to the Adelaide Bowling Club, Kent

Town. Its membership comprises Freemasons and their wives, widows of Freemasons, and some non-Masons. Unlike its counterparts in Victoria and New South Wales, the South Australian club has no residential facilities.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

With few exceptions, lodges in South Australia must work the ritual promulgated and authorised by the Grand Lodge. It is similar to English Emulation ritual, but with influences from Irish and Scottish practices. As with the other Australian jurisdictions, South Australian lodges work a Board of Installed Masters as part of an installation ceremony. It differs in that this 'inner working' is designated a 'degree', with additional 'secrets' similar to the 'extended working' of some English lodges.

The lodges which are permitted to work different rituals are Lodge Kilwinning #220 (the Goudieloch ritual with some adaptations); Lodge Concordia #226 (the Schroeder ritual in English, and occasionally in German, with some adaptations); and the Calver Lodge #239, which works the English 'Calver' ritual. A fourth lodge, Leonardo Da Vinci #238, which works the South Australian ritual in English, may soon commence work in Italian. Finally, there is a lodge *not* under the South Australian Constitution, the Duke of Leinster Lodge #363, governed directly from Ireland, which works the Irish ritual. Meeting details of these lodges are given below.

The regalia used in South Australian lodges is prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and mostly follows standard English-types. Members of Lodge Kilwinning wear tartan-trimmed aprons, and many members wear kilts or trews—as do some Scottish members of other South Australian lodges.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT

The Grand Lodge of South Australia holds half-yearly Communications in Adelaide on the third Wednesdays of April and October. The April meeting is the Annual Communication at which the Grand Master and Grand Officers are installed and invested. Visitors from outside South Australia can attend Grand Lodge meetings, but an invitation is required. Interested visitors may make personal application at the Masonic Centre. Any written application must be made well in advance through the intending visitor's own Grand Lodge office. The October Communication is preceded by a Conference which enables brethren to participate in the governing of the Fraternity. In recent times a dinner with ladies in attendance has followed the October Communication.

The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge resemble those of England. The Grand Lodge is composed of the Grand Master, Grand Lodge officers, and Past Grand officers, Grand Stewards of the year; and the Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of all lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge. All offices of the Grand Lodge are appointive, except those of Grand Master, Grand Sword Bearer, Pursuivant, Standard Bearer and Tyler, which are annually elective. All Grand Lodge officers must be Masters or Past Masters of a South Australian lodge, except the Grand Director of Music and Grand Organist, who may be Master Masons. Offices and titles approximate the English model closely, but with the addition of a Grand Librarian, ranking above Grand Almoner.

South Australia has an interesting system for appointing Grand Stewards. One half of the lodges in each District may select one member who is a Past Master to be a Grand Steward for one year. The Grand Master may also appoint additional Grand Stewards. The Grand Stewards only hold office for their year, and cease to be Grand officers at its expiry unless they are appointed to some other Grand office.

Between Grand Communications, Grand Lodge is administered by the Board of General Purposes, consisting of senior Grand Lodge officers and three elected members. Its functions are similar to the Boards of other Australian jurisdictions, and of England.

List of lodges in South Australia

Meeting details of lodges in South Australian and the Northern Territory are given in the *Masonic Year Book* (obtainable from the Grand Lodge office for a few dollars) and from the website (*see above*). Some, of particular interest, are listed below:

Lodge St Alban #38	Meets 2nd Thursday of odd months at 7.30 pm, at the Masonic Centre, Adelaide. Installation November.
Lodge Kilwinning #220	Meets 4th Friday monthly at 7.15 pm, at the Northern Masonic Hall, 565 Regency Road, Broadview. Installation January. Works the Goudieloch (Scottish) ritual.
Lodge Concordia #226	Meets 2nd Friday monthly at 7.30 pm, at the Eastern Districts Masonic Hall, Fisher St, Tusmore. Installation May. Works the Schroeder (German) ritual in English and German.

Hore Ruthven Lodge #155	Meets 6 times per year, at various dates, at 6 pm for 6.30, at the Old Mill, Main Street, Hahndorf (a dining lodge).
Lodge Meridian #227	Meets on the 3rd Thursday monthly, at 10.30 am, at Para Districts Masonic Centre, Cnr Philip Hwy & Deverill St, Elizabeth South. This is historically the first of the South Australian daylight lodges, formed in 1983.
Lodge Elliot #229	Meets 1st Wednesday of even months at 6 pm, at Apollon Motor Inn, Torrens St, Victor Harbor (dining lodge). Installation February.
Earl of Zetland Lodge #231	Meets 2nd Monday of even months (not December) at 6 pm, at the Public Schools Club, 207 East Tce, Adelaide (dining lodge). Installation October.
The Lodge of Norwood #237	Meets 4th Wednesday of odd months at 6 pm, at the Redlegs Club, 21 Woods St, Norwood (dining lodge). Installation November.
Leonardo da Vinci Lodge #238	Meets 4th Tuesday of odd months at 7.30 pm, at Masonic Centre, Adelaide (SA ritual at present, English-speaking but Italian culture). Installation November.
The Calver Lodge # 239	Meets 3rd Wednesday of February (Installation), May, August and November at 7.30 pm, at Para Districts Masonic Centre, Cnr Philip Hwy & Deverill St, Elizabeth South (uses the Calver ritual).

Research lodges

Historically, there have been four research lodges in this jurisdiction, the earliest of which, Lodge St Alban #38, erected in 1889, was the first research lodge in Australia and probably the first in the southern hemisphere. Its research function lapsed some time between the two World Wars. The second research lodge, Lodge Gradatim #203, was formed in 1958; it ceased research work in the early 1970s. The most recent is Leichhardt Lodge of Research (1977), which meets at Darwin, at the ‘top end’ of the Northern Territory. It still does some research work, but has not published for the past 20 years.

The South Australian Lodge of Research #216 began life in 1965 as *Lodge of Research #216*. Like the other research lodges in this jurisdiction, it did degree work as well as research—until 1992, when it changed its by-laws, and its name. It publishes its own work as an annual book, *Masonic Research in South Australia*, and reprinted material from other sources as a bi-monthly pamphlet, *Gleanings*. It maintains a small but worldwide correspondence circle, and is a founder member of the Australian & New Zealand Masonic Research Council. Its website is at <<http://expage.com/page/salor>>, and inquiries may be directed to the assistant secretary, Dr Richard Num <RNum@email.com>.

South Australian Lodge of Research #216 meets on the 3rd Friday of even months at 7.30 pm, at Payneham Masonic Hall, 393 Payneham Road, Marden. Installation October.

Complete list of lodges in the Northern Territory

All lodges in the Northern Territory, except Leichhardt Lodge of Research #225 and Koolpinyah Lodge #241, hold their Installations in July. They meet at five locations, as follows:

(a) Masonic Hall, 23 Stokes Street, Parap (Darwin)	Meets (a) 1st Friday at 7.30 pm.
(b) Masonic Hall, Allchurch Street, Alice Springs	Meets (b) 3rd Monday at 7.30 pm.
(c) Masonic Hall, Lindsay Street, Katherine	Meets (a) 3rd Friday at 7.30 pm.
(d) Howard Springs Tavern, Howard Springs (near Darwin)	Meets (a) 4th Wednesday at 7.15 pm.
(e) Arts Theatre, Nhulunbuy, Gove.	Meets (c) 3rd Saturday at 7.30 pm.
Port Darwin Lodge #41	Meets (b) 1st Thursday at 7.30 pm.
Alice Springs Lodge #156	Meets (d) 3rd Monday of even months at 7 pm (dining lodge), Installation October.
Darwin Lodge of Remembrance #182	Meets (e) 3rd Wednesday at 7.30 pm.
Lodge Foelsche #211	Meets (a) 2nd Thursday at 7.30 pm, Installation November. Email inquiries to the librarian, Lindsay Parkhill < parkhill@taunet.net.au >.
Katherine Lodge of Fidelity #217	Meets (b) 1st Friday at 7.30 pm.
McDouall Stuart Lodge #219	Meets (c) 3rd Saturday at 7.30 pm.
Leichhardt Lodge of Research #225	Meets (d) 3rd Monday of even months at 7 pm (dining lodge), Installation October.
Lodge Arafura #223	Meets (e) 3rd Wednesday at 7.30 pm.
Lodge Koolpinyah #241	

B Irish lodges

As mentioned previously, the only surviving ‘home’ lodge in South Australia is under the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It has an appendant Royal Arch chapter, which incorporates a Mark lodge.

The Duke of Leinster Lodge #363 IC Meets 1st Tuesday monthly at 7.30 pm, at Edwardstown Masonic Hall, Avenue Rd, Clarence Gardens. Installation: June. Website: <<http://expage.com/page/leinster>>.

C Other lodges and Grand Lodges

The English-based Order of Women Freemasons has two lodges in Australia, both meeting in Adelaide suburbs, Pathana #96 and Southern Cross #260. Membership is largely drawn from female relatives of mainstream Masons and, with about 70 members between them, these lodges suffer the same problems of ageing and diminishing membership. Except on the question of gender, their precepts and practices are identical to those of the mainstream Order; they wear identical aprons, address each other as *Brother* and *Master*, actively support local charities, and work an English mainstream ritual with only gender modifications. They do not admit mainstream Masons, or Co-Masons of either gender, to their lodges. Mainstream relatives sometimes attend their untyled social and charitable functions. The Order also has a Mark lodge in Adelaide.

The mixed gender but mainly female-oriented Order of the Eastern Star is well established in South Australia. It is part of the autonomous *United Grand Chapter of Australia*, which is derived from the Grand Chapter of Scotland, and is ‘approved’ by mainstream Masonry in South Australia.

There is one lodge of the Order of International Co-Freemasonry *Le Droit Humain* in South Australia, Adelaide Lodge #406, which is under the Australian Federation of International Co-Freemasonry based in Sydney, New South Wales. The lodge, which has about 30 members, meets at the Co-Masonic Temple, North Plympton, in the Adelaide suburbs. It works a ritual similar to mainstream English ritual, but with substantial Scottish and European influences, and gender modifications; female members are addressed as *Sister*. Apron design is identical to mainstream. As with all *Droit Humain* lodges in Australia, belief in TGAOTU is an essential prerequisite for membership. The Order has a Mark lodge, a Royal Arch chapter, a Rose Croix (18°) chapter, and an Encampment (30°) meeting at the same premises.

TASMANIA

Grand Lodge of Tasmania

Founded: 1890. *Descent:* England, Ireland and Scotland.

Address: Masonic Temple, 3 Sandy Bay Road, Hobart, Tas 7005, Australia.

Telephone: (61 3) 6223 5814. Fax: (61 3) 6223 8159.

Email: <gltas@southcom.com.au>

Lodges: 58. Membership: 3357.

Ritual: Emulation (with adaptations).

Publications: *Constitutions, Proceedings*.

Periodical: *The Tasmanian Mason*.

History

Precisely when Freemasonry came to Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania) is open to conjecture, but its early development must be credited to military lodges. The first authenticated meeting of a chartered lodge in Hobart was in 1825. Thornton’s Lodge #284 IC, attached to the South Lancashire Regiment, with members stationed in Hobart from 1825 to 1830, met in a private room of an hotel and initiated local settlers into Freemasonry. The first civilian lodge, Tasmanian Lodge #313 IC, was formed in 1828 and worked under a dispensation from Thornton’s Lodge until the arrival of its own warrant in 1831. In turn, Tasmanian Lodge sponsored a second civilian lodge, Brotherly Union #326 IC, in 1832, and two years later a third Irish lodge was formed, Tasmanian Operative Lodge #345 IC. In 1833 the Royal Scots Fusiliers arrived in the colony,

bringing with it a lodge that had been at work for a century, on and off, with Irish warrant #33. The lodge was numerically weak, and several civilian Masons from the other lodges joined #33 to strengthen it. The regiment was transferred to India in 1838, and the lodge becoming a stationary one in Hobart. A ‘standing committee’ was formed, to administer the Irish lodges, with the Master of #33 as chairman.

Members of Brotherly Union Lodge #326 IC obtained a warrant to start an English lodge in Hobart, Tasmanian Union Lodge #536 EC, which began work under dispensation in 1844 and received its warrant in 1848. Meanwhile, Tasmanian Operative Lodge granted a dispensation for formation of the first lodge in the north of the Island, St John’s Lodge #346 IC, at Launceston in 1843. In turn, some members of St John’s Lodge formed Lodge of Hope #901 EC in 1852. Hope spawned two other English lodges in the north, Faith #992 and Charity #989, then immediately petitioned the United Grand Lodge of England for a Provincial Grand Lodge. Their prayer was granted in 1857; there followed several years of acrimony between the Provincial Grand Master and the senior English lodge, Tasmanian Union, which had not been consulted. It ended with England confining the ProvGM’s authority to the north of the island, and the ProvGM resigning, whereupon England declared the Provincial Grand Lodge dissolved.

At about this time, 1859, the colony of Tasmania judged that British troops would soon be withdrawn, leaving the colony defenceless. Parliament decided to form a colonial militia of infantry, light cavalry and artillery from local volunteers. There occurred something unique in the annals of Freemasonry. The English and Irish lodges in Hobart formed the Hobart Town Masonic Volunteer Rifle Company. Generally known as the Masonic Rifles, they had their own distinctive grey uniform with green facings and silver lace, and a ‘constitution’ that bore a remarkable similarity to lodge by-laws. More than half of the officers of virtually all other militia units were Masons, also. The only exceptions were the two rifle companies formed by the Odd Fellows.

It was not until 1876 that the first Scottish lodge was erected, St Andrew #591², at Launceston (the story is too long to tell here, but the lodge was known locally as 591-and-a-half). The previous year an English District Grand Lodge had been formed, and in 1884 an Irish Provincial Grand Lodge was established. With several Scottish lodges springing up in the north, a Scottish District Grand Lodge was erected in 1885. These were consolidated in 1890, with the creation of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. All 22 lodges (nine Irish, eight English and five Scottish) agreed to unite, although two were already dormant by this date and a third became so temporarily. Thus, there were 19 lodges to be re-numbered according to seniority by the new Grand Lodge. Senior were Tasmanian Operative Lodge #1 (which ceased labour in 1999), St John’s Lodge #2 (which amalgamated with two other lodges a few years ago, to become Launceston Lodge #2), and Tasmanian Union Lodge #3.

The Craft in Tasmania is well known for its charitable works. The Fred French Masonic Nursing Home was commenced in Launceston in 1961, and caters for 82 patients. The Freemasons’ Home of Southern Tasmania, located at Hobart, houses 144 aged residents. The other major Masonic establishment is the Masonic Peace Memorial Haven (for the aged) of Northern Tasmania. These homes were built in 1947. The Masonic Centenary Medical Research Foundation was established in 1985, pending the Centenary of the Grand Lodge in 1990. Its charter is to finance medical research, which is concerned with the ageing process and it has a special interest in projects that investigate neurological disorders. The Tasmanian Masonic Benevolent Foundation Ltd. receives funds generated by the Board of Benevolence. It supports local charities, assists needy families and administers the Stanley Dryden Scholarship Fund.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

Almost without exception, lodges in Tasmania meet at 7.30 pm, except on nights of Installation when they usually commence at 6.30 pm. A visitor is advised to arrive early, preferably by 7 pm, as an unknown Mason will be required to present his Masonic credentials and undergo an examination.

The dress for attendance at a Tasmanian lodge is a black dinner suit, white shirt, black bow tie, and black shoes and socks. Officers wear white gloves. In addition, it is not unusual for lodge officers to wear formal evening dress (tails), especially to Installation meetings. However, a visitor from outside Tasmania is welcome to wear a dark lounge suit, if his travels make the carrying of a dinner suit difficult. A visitor is also welcome to wear his own regalia.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

A festive board is always held after a lodge meeting in Tasmania, invariably in a hall forming part of Masonic premises, and it largely follows the patterns of other Australian jurisdictions. The lodge Director of Ceremonies conducts it. The Master, Past Masters, and visiting Masters generally occupy a head table. A light supper is served, accompanied by liquid refreshments. Alcoholic drinks are available at all but a very few Tasmanian lodge festive boards. No charge is made on visitors attending. However, a charge is often levied on members attending an Installation banquet; but it is unusual, nevertheless, for a visitor to be asked in contribute. The toast list is as follows:

1. The Loyal Toast (*The Queen and the Craft*).
2. *The Candidate* (if any).
3. *The Visitors*.
4. The Tyler's Toast.

There are several variations to this pattern. On a Master's last night in the chair, a toast is directed to him. On Installation nights, the toast list is more extensive, and includes a toast to the new Master, and a toast to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge. As with most other Australian jurisdictions, the festive board in Tasmania is often referred to as 'the South'.

VISITING IN GENERAL

Only members of a lodge will normally be admitted to the opening, with visitors not entering until after the private business of the lodge has been completed. Nevertheless, a visitor may seek the permission of the Master to be present at the opening, if he is interested to witness it. Such permission will generally be granted.

After the lodge has conducted its business, visitors will be admitted in groups as follows: members (who are late) and visiting Master Masons, Past Masters, Visiting Masters, a lodge on an official visit (Master, Wardens, and members), and finally Grand Lodge officers on an official visit (if occurring).

NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

The annual Installation meeting of a Tasmanian lodge, generally commencing at 6.30 pm, is followed by a banquet consisting of a full meal. Visitors are welcome to attend these meetings but, to assist with catering arrangements, prior notice is always appreciated. A visit to an Installation can be readily arranged at either the Grand Lodge office in Hobart or the Launceston Masonic Centre office at 39 Brisbane Street, Launceston.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN TASMANIA

Visitors will find many of the Masonic temples in Tasmania of historical interest, including those of Hobart and Launceston. The facade of the original Masonic Hall in Hobart, at 24 Murray Street, still stands and is classified by the National Trust for preservation.

Tasmania publishes a lively quarterly magazine, the *Tasmanian Mason*, which is distributed to all subscribing Masons in the jurisdiction and to the widows of deceased members.

Many Tasmanian lodges hold a ladies' night annually, at which the wives or partners of members and visitors are invited to attend. These functions are usually held on Masonic premises, and include a short meeting. The ladies are suitably entertained in the lodge's festive board hall until joined by their partners. A full dinner is usually served, but the normal toast list is not used. Visitors wishing to attend such a meeting are welcome to make inquiries when visiting the Grand Lodge office, or the Launceston Masonic Centre. A few lodges have ladies present at the banquet following an Installation Meeting. In addition, social dinner dances organised by lodges are not uncommon in Tasmania.

The procedures for examining proposed candidates in Tasmania are quite rigorous. In addition to common practices found in other Australian jurisdictions, a candidate for a Tasmanian lodge must have his name and particulars circulated to every other lodge in the jurisdiction prior to ballot. The names of applicants for affiliation do not have to be circulated statewide, but the Grand Secretary must be informed prior to ballot. In the case of proposals for affiliation from interstate or overseas, it is usual for the Grand Secretary to make inquiries with the proposed affiliates' home jurisdiction prior to his petition being accepted.

Tasmania has a few Lodges of Instruction based on the English model, whose purpose is to instruct lodge officers in ritual. These lodges are licensed by, and attached to, warranted Craft lodges. In addition, all Tasmanian lodges hold rehearsals in degree work.

In recent decades, Tasmania has emulated other Australian Grand Lodges in erecting lodges that meet during the day. Dress for these lodges is a dark lounge suit. Meeting details of some of them are given below.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

The ritual stipulated by the Grand Lodge is effectively the English Emulation ritual. Only a few alterations to it have been adopted. An interesting aspect of Tasmanian practice is to require candidates in each of the three degrees to recite their obligation before being elevated, in addition to answering the normal test questions. A Master Mason, subsequent to his raising, must also satisfactorily answer the test questions to that degree and recite the third degree obligation, prior to receiving his Grand Lodge Certificate. This practice is unique within Australia. Tasmanian regalia, however, closely resemble standard English types.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT

The Grand Lodge meets twice per year, in February (Annual Communication and Grand Installation) and in August. It is usual for the Annual Meeting to be held in Hobart and Launceston alternately. The other communication is held in various places in the state. On occasions, a special (third) Grand Lodge meeting is held in the same year. Regular Grand Lodge meetings are generally held on a Saturday, commencing at 1 pm and concluding about 4 pm. As these meetings convene during the day, the dress required is a dark lounge suit, rather than a dinner suit. Only an informal afternoon tea is usually served in association with such a meeting. A banquet is held in association with the installation of a new Grand Master. Attendance at Grand Lodge Meetings by visitors is by invitation. Interested visitors should make personal inquiry when they visit the Grand Lodge office in Hobart, or the office of the Launceston Masonic Centre, or by letter through their own Grand Secretary's office.

The structure of the Grand Lodge largely follows English norms. It is composed of all Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of its constituent lodges. Its principal administrative bodies are a Board of General Purposes, and a Board of Benevolence. However, unlike England, Grand Lodge offices are largely elective. For the purposes of the election of Grand Lodge officers, Tasmania is divided into three geographical districts. Nominations for election to Grand Lodge offices come from these districts on a rotation basis. This method of nomination and election does not apply to the most senior Grand Lodge positions, or to Grand Directors of Music, Grand Tylers, and Grand Stewards. Ten Grand Stewards are appointed annually, two from the North West, three from the North and five from Southern districts.

The Grand Master is elected annually, and is eligible for re-election. Effectively, he serves a three-year term. All other Grand Lodge officers are elected annually, except the Grand Secretary, Assistant Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplains, Grand Inspectors of Lodges, Grand Directors of Music, and Grand Tylers. The Grand Master appoints these officers on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes. The Grand Master appoints the Deputy Grand Master.

List of lodges

The majority of Tasmanian lodges meet in the two major population centres of the state: the capital city of Hobart, in the south; and the northern city of Launceston. However, most other towns in Tasmania possess at least one lodge. A full list of Tasmanian lodges, with meeting details, is found in the *Masonic Pocket Calendar and Directory*, published at regular intervals and obtainable from the Grand Lodge office.

Daylight lodges

Launceston Daytime Lodge #51	Meets at the Brisbane Street Temple, Launceston, on 3rd Thursdays, monthly, except January, at 2.30 pm.
Macquarie Lodge #87	Meets at the Masonic Club, Macquarie Street, Hobart on 3rd Mondays at 10.30 am, except January. Installation: 3rd Saturday, July, at the Lenah Valley Lodge rooms, Hobart.
City of Glenorchy Daytime Lodge #91	Meets at the Glenorchy Masonic Centre, Hobart; 1st Tuesdays at 11 am, except January. Installation: February.

Research lodges

Hobart Lodge of Research #62 meets at the Masonic Temple, 3 Sandy Bay Road, Hobart on the 3rd Fridays of March (Installation, 6.30 pm) and November (Question Night, 7.30 pm), and at various places and

dates in June and August. They publish annual *Transactions*. Inquiries to the Secretary, Horst Maass, phone 03 6229 4859, email <maashg@mail.smartchat.net.au>.

Launceston Lodge of Research #69 meets at the Masonic Temple, Brisbane Street, Launceston, at 7.30 pm on the 3rd Friday in February, May, August, and November (Installation). They publish *Proceedings* in pamphlet form with the summons. This lodge sanctions a *Rhetoric Lodge of Instruction*, which meets in the library at the Launceston Masonic Centre at 7.30 pm on the 2nd Tuesday monthly; all Master Masons are welcome; dress is street clothes, without regalia. Inquiries re *Research* or *Rhetoric* to the Secretary, Keith Hepburn, phone 03 6244 5094, email <k.hepburn@microtech.com.au>.

VICTORIA

A United Grand Lodge of Victoria

Founded: 1889. *Descent:* England, Ireland and Scotland.

Address: Masonic Centre of Victoria, 300 Albert Street, East Melbourne.

Postal Address: PO Box 154, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002, Australia.

Telephone: (61 3) 9419 2288. Fax: (61 3) 9416 1468.

Email: <grandsec@freemasonsvic.net.au>.

Website: <<http://www.Freemasonsvic.net.au/>>.

Lodges: 481. Membership: 24,3147.

Publications: *Constitutions, Masonic Guide* (List of Lodges), *Proceedings*.

Periodical: *Freemasonry Victoria* (quarterly).

History

The first lodge to be warranted in Victoria was the Lodge of Australia Felix #697 EC, in 1834. This lodge now heads the Victorian roll of lodges. The first Scottish lodge was Lodge Australian Kilwinning #337, erected in 1843. The premier Irish lodge in the colony, the Australian Felix Lodge of Hiram #349, was also established in 1843.

The gold rush of the 1850s brought with it a large number of new immigrants to the colony, some of which were Masons. In addition to the lodges established by the three 'home' jurisdictions, there was a lodge in the mining town of Ballarat chartered by the French-based Grand Lodge of Memphis, *Loge Rameau d'Or d'Eleusis*, which caused some confusion as to whether or not it was 'regular'. The problem was solved in 1857 by issuing a dispensation for an English Constitution lodge, Ballarat Lodge, and re-initiating the brethren concerned. This lodge endured, and eventually became Ballarat Lodge #114 VC.

The relations between the various lodges that were formed in those early days were not always harmonious, mainly as a result of inexperience in Masonic administration. After two early and unsuccessful attempts by a not insignificant number of Masons who were unhappy with the prevailing lack of unity, a Grand Lodge of Victoria was established as a separate body in 1883.

This new Grand Lodge had some success, commencing with six lodges and finishing with nineteen. The main effect of the formation of this fourth Constitution in the colony was that it hastened the formation of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. Subsequent to the erection of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, five years of disharmony followed between the four Masonic allegiances in the colony. However, stability was found in the unique triple appointment of a prominent colonist, Sir William Clarke. He was made District Grand Master over the English lodges in Victoria, and was later appointed to the corresponding office over both the Irish and Scottish lodges. The United Grand Lodge of Victoria was consecrated in 1889, with Sir William Clarke as first Grand Master. The union was not created without problems, notably in administration, but these were eventually solved. One English lodge, Combermere Lodge #752 (dating from 1858) still works happily in Melbourne, the last reminder of the turbulent days of the four constitutions.

After a slow start, united Freemasonry in Victoria flourished, well into the second half of the 20th century. Although the last three decades have seen a substantial decline in membership and number of lodges, there is evidence of a renewal, both generally, with Grand Lodge encouraging streamlining and

returning autonomy and responsibility in many respects to the lodges, and particularly, in the development of what has become known as *European Concept* lodges. These began with Lodge Epicurean #903, founded in 1993 by a group of brethren who were convinced that the only way to survive in the 21st century was to be highly selective in the admission of candidates, to present them with excellent ritual, extensive training and rigorous examination, much slower advancement—truly earned—and a deeper understanding of Freemasonry, rounded off by an excellent meal in good company. The formula has had considerable success, with the formation of another lodge on the same lines, Lodge Amalthea #914—both with waiting lists of candidates—and has been carried over to Mark and Chapter. Further details are given below. Similar lodges have been formed in New South Wales and Queensland.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

Lodges in Victoria generally meet at 7.30 pm, although a small minority meet at 7.15 pm, and country lodges often at 8 pm. It is advisable to arrive early, in order to provide sufficient proof of Masonic identity. On nights of Installation, the vast majority of lodges commence at 6.30 pm, in view of the longer ceremony.

Standard dress for all Victorian lodges is a black dinner suit. In some lodges, full evening dress (tails) is worn by lodge officers, although this is becoming uncommon. Nevertheless, the wearing of full evening dress remains mandatory for Grand Lodge officers when acting in an official capacity, either in attending a Grand Lodge meeting or assisting at a lodge Installation. A visitor who is not carrying a dinner suit can readily attend any lodge meeting in a dark lounge suit.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

A festive board is always held after a lodge meeting in Victoria, and it is referred to in most lodges as ‘the South’. This term probably arises from the position of the Junior Warden in the temple, and his responsibilities. In the case of most lodges, the festive board is held in a hall connected to the temple, and is under the sole control of the Master, although much of the proceedings are delegated to the Director of Ceremonies.

The convention in Victoria is for the Master, Past Masters, and visiting Masters to occupy a head table, although in more recent years buffet-style suppers have increased in popularity, with the active encouragement of the Grand Lodge. A light supper is served, accompanied by liquid refreshments. A common example of a toast list used in Victorian lodges is as follows:

1. *The Loyal Masonic Toast—The Queen and the Craft.*
2. *The Candidate* (1st degree only). The Initiate’s proposer, or a Past Master of the lodge, often proposes this. The Candidate will respond.
3. *The Visitors.* Usually, a visiting Master will respond to this Toast.
4. *The Tyler’s Toast.*

The toast list on nights of Installation tends to be longer, with a toast to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge officers included after the Loyal Toast, and a toast proposed to the newly Installed Master. No charge is made for attending the festive board at a normal lodge meeting in Victoria, in most cases. Members’ lodge dues generally cover the costs associated with this. There is a small minority of Victorian lodges that do not permit the availability of alcohol at the festive board. Almost without exception, a raffle for charity is conducted at Victorian festive boards, except on nights of Installation. There are also some lodges in Victoria that hold a festive board, or a dinner, either regularly or occasionally (such as following an Installation) outside Masonic premises. Mostly, a convenient restaurant is used. In such cases, visitors will normally be expected to meet the cost of their meal.

NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

Whilst all visitors can readily attend normal lodge meetings, invitations are often required for Nights of Installation. This especially applies to lodges located in metropolitan Melbourne, and in major provincial centres such as Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo. However, in some of the rural lodges, invitations are not required. The lodge Secretary, in the name of the Master, Master-Elect, or some other member, usually issues invitations.

The reasons for this invitation system at Installations are twofold. Firstly, seating accommodation is often less than the numbers wishing to attend. Secondly, the higher costs of providing catering at such meetings

involve the obtaining of an accurate idea of numbers attending. In the past, it has been usual for the member inviting a visitor to pay the cost of his guest's meal. In recent years, many lodges have adopted a system whereby each person attending pays the cost of his own meal. An interested visitor from outside the state is welcome to make inquiries at the Grand Secretary's office, whereupon a visit to an Installation meeting will be readily arranged.

VISITING IN GENERAL

Many Victorian lodges use a card system for admitting visitors, which are very similar to that used in New South Wales lodges, and previously explained under that heading. Only lodge members are generally permitted to be present at the opening of a lodge, and visitors are normally admitted after the regular business of the lodge has been completed, but prior to beginning of any degree ceremony or lecture. However, a visitor arriving prior to the opening is often invited to be present for the start. This is a matter for individual Masters, and such a visitor is welcome to ask the Master for his permission in this regard. Invariably, it will be granted. The order for the admission of visitors is as follows:

1. Members of the lodge (who are late), and visitors (below the rank of Installed Master) who have been vouched for.
2. Visiting Past Masters.
3. Visiting Masters.
4. A lodge on an Official Visit (The Master, his officers, and members will all enter together).
5. Grand Lodge officers on an Official Visit. Grand Lodge officers not visiting officially will enter as Past Masters.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN VICTORIA

The United Grand Lodge of Victoria has been the leader among the Australian jurisdictions in introducing daylight lodges. As at 1999, over fifty such lodges were under warrant, and there is no reason to believe that others will not follow in the future. These lodges mostly meet mid-morning, usually at 10 am, and their festive board comprises luncheon. Daylight lodges have proved popular with elderly Masons, and with those involved with shift-work or night employment. Dress for these lodges is a dark lounge suit instead of a dinner suit, but otherwise they work in a manner identical to other Victorian lodges.

Many Victorian lodges hold an annual ladies' night in association with a regular lodge meeting. While their partners assemble in the temple for a short meeting, the ladies are entertained in an adjacent hall, generally by a speaker or entertainers. A lodge performs no degree work on such a night, and the temple meeting is often over in less than an hour. The festive board that follows always involves a full meal, but Masonic toasts are not used, with the exception of the Loyal Toast. However, a toast is often proposed to 'The Ladies'. Visitors are welcome to attend such a night with their own partners. There are some lodges that do not associate a ladies' night with a lodge meeting, but rather have a separate function of this nature, often with a dinner dance, or a dinner. Where this occurs, a charge is often made on all those attending.

It is also permissible for Victorian lodges to hold 'Male Friends in the South' nights, but these are held far less frequently than ladies' nights. The Grand Lodge lays down certain procedures for their conduct. The format of such an evening is similar to that for ladies' nights. The main purpose of a 'Male Friends' night is to present information concerning Freemasonry to non-Masonic guests. An approved speaker is always present at these gatherings.

Undoubtedly, Masonic visitors to Victoria will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Masonic Centre of Victoria, located in East Melbourne. It is a very large structure and was dedicated in 1969. It comprises many lodge rooms, rehearsal rooms, and supper rooms, and includes the Grand Lodge offices and a library. A particular feature of the centre is the magnificent Dallas Brooks Hall, which has a seating capacity of over two thousand. As one of the largest venues in Melbourne, this hall is often hired out for concerts, recitals, and other cultural pursuits. However, in 2001 the site is due for redevelopment with a replacement Masonic centre to be built incorporating the Freemasons' Hospital.

Victoria also possesses four lodge rooms set up in historical theme parks in various parts of the state. These are within the Sovereign Hill Historical Village at Ballarat, the Coal Creek Historical Village at Korumburra in Gippsland, the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, and at the Flagstaff Hill Maritime Museum at Warrnambool. Visitors purchasing a general admission ticket to these historical theme parks can readily view these historic Masonic lodge rooms.

Victoria possesses a substantial number of Lodges of Instruction, specially licensed by the Grand Master. They are generally sponsored by a regular Craft lodge, and their basic function is to train lodge officers. Lodges of Instruction also have a role in providing training in public speaking and a wide range of Masonically associated skills. Lodges of Instruction are run by a Lecture Master, and most meet bi-monthly, generally at 7.30 pm. Visitors are welcome to attend, and inquiries in this regard can readily be made at the Grand Lodge office. Training in public speaking is the special purpose of the Rhetoric Lodge of Communication #831. Formed in 1962, this lodge seeks to educate members in all aspects of public speaking. It is unique in that it is a *warranted* lodge, unlike its counterparts in Tasmania and elsewhere.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

All Victoria Craft lodges work an identical degree ritual, as laid down by the Grand Lodge. The Victorian ritual is very similar to English Emulation. An Installation Ceremony in Victoria, as with England and the other Australian Jurisdictions, includes an Inner Working of a Board of Installed Masters, which only members of that rank may witness. The regalia worn in Victoria is quite similar to that prescribed for English lodges.

A custom pursued in Victoria is that of the Commemoration Ceremony, often called the Vacant Chair ceremony. This is performed to commemorate those who have fallen on the battlefields of war. It is not strictly a Masonic ceremony and it is sometimes performed when no Masons are present. A vacant chair draped with a flag, apron, and wreath is placed to the front of the Master's pedestal shortly before the closing of the lodge, but after any degree ceremony or lecture has taken place. The ceremony itself is quite short, and must be carried out in the form specified by the Grand Lodge.

Any Victorian lodge can perform the Vacant Chair ceremony, but in practice usually only lodges formed by, or of, ex-servicemen follow the practice. Again, visitors interested in attending a lodge that uses this ceremony can profitably make inquiries at the Grand Lodge office.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT

The United Grand Lodge of Victoria meets in Quarterly Communications on the 3rd Wednesdays of June, September and December, in each year, and usually on the 3rd Wednesday in March (Grand Installation), although in some years the March Communication date may be varied. The June, September and December meetings commence at 8 pm, while the March Grand Installation meeting starts at 6 pm. A supper follows Grand Lodge meetings, for which tickets are required, and these are obtained by Victorian members at modest cost. It is possible for visitors to attend Grand Lodge meetings, including the Grand Installation. Most Grand Lodge Communications are held in the large Dallas Brooks Hall. However, for some years it has been the practice of the Grand Lodge to hold its June Quarterly Communication every second year in a major regional city. Visitors wishing to attend any ordinary Communication, or the Grand Installation, can readily make personal arrangements at the Grand Lodge office prior to the date.

The Victorian Grand Lodge is an appointive Grand Lodge, largely similar in structure to the United Grand Lodge of England, on which its Constitutions are based. While the Grand Mastership is elective, the large majority of other Grand Lodge offices are held by appointment. A Board of General Purposes, and a Board of Benevolence are the main administrative organs of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge is involved in many excellent charitable pursuits. The Freemasons' Hospital is one of the largest and finest private hospitals in the state, with 240 beds and 11 operating theatres located at two sites in East Melbourne. Its range of specialist services include health clinics for men and women, and specialist services such as maternity care and cancer treatment. Its website is at <<http://www.freemasonshospital.com.au>>

The Royal Freemasons' Homes offer a wide range of specialised aged care services from 17 locations throughout metropolitan Melbourne and regional Victoria. There are five nursing homes, eleven independent unit developments and the main hostel, as well as a day therapy center, and the provision of community care outreach packages. Much needed 'dementia specific' care facilities are also provided in three nursing homes and the hostel. Their website is at <<http://www.freemasons.net.au>>.

The Freemasons Task Force has units throughout the state, staffed by Freemasons and their wives and families who want to be involved in broader community projects than those already undertaken by Lodges. They provide assistance, as required, utilising a wide range of skills, in the State of Victoria's Emergency Services Disaster Plan, DISPLAN.

List of lodges

A full list of all lodges working in Victoria, with considerable detail, is contained in the *Victorian Masonic Guide*, which the Grand Lodge publishes twice yearly, in May and November. It is obtainable at modest cost from the Grand Lodge office.

As the vast majority of visitors to Victoria will enter the state via Melbourne, it should be easy for them to attend the Grand Lodge office, where they will receive every assistance. However, there are several lodges in Victoria of special interest, of which details are provided below.

Most country towns of any reasonable size possess at least one lodge. Addresses of main provincial Masonic Centres in Victoria are as follows:

Geelong:	Regent Street, Belmont, Geelong
Ballarat:	20 Peel Street North, Ballarat
Bendigo:	McIvor Road, Bendigo
Colac:	44 Hesse Street, Colac
Hamilton:	114 Lonsdale Street, Hamilton
Horsham:	Urquart Street, Horsham
Portland:	157 Percy Street, Portland
Sale:	7 Marilyn Way, Sale
Shepparton:	Welsford Street, Shepparton
Swan Hill:	118 Beveridge Street, Swan Hill
Traralgon:	Lodge Drive, Traralgon
Wangaratta:	34 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
Warrnambool:	Kepler Street, Warrnambool
Wodonga:	Jack Hore Place, Wodonga.

A visit to a daylight lodge may well suit the travelling schedule of a visitor. While daylight lodges meet less frequently, as a rule, the majority of lodges meeting in the evening hold monthly meetings. However, most lodges either do not meet in December or bring their meeting dates forward in that month. Again, most lodges do not meet in January. Visitors intending to visit in those two months are well advised to check with Grand Lodge. There are also some lodges that meet bi-monthly, or even quarterly.

Research and education

The Victorian Lodge of Research #218 meets at the Masonic Centre, East Melbourne at 7.30 pm on the 4th Friday, monthly from March to November (Installation: October, 6.30 pm); a charge is made for dinner. It was not the first lodge of research to be warranted in Australia, but is the longest serving, dating from 1911 and publishing since 1918. Curiously, it did not establish a correspondence circle until 1990. Formerly its transactions were published as booklets, but they are now produced as an annual book, with a different title each year, and are highly regarded worldwide. The lodge also publishes a looseleaf insert with the summons, *Thoughts for the Enquiring Mason*. This lodge was largely responsible for the formation of the Australian & New Zealand Masonic Research Council (ANZMRC), and sponsoring lecture tours by overseas Masonic scholars. The lodge conducts a two-year Diploma course in Masonic education, by correspondence, entitled *The Diploma of Masonic History and Ideas*, which is approved by Grand Lodge and open to Master Masons of all recognised jurisdictions. The lodge website at <<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Thebes/6779>> contains details of the lodge, correspondence circle and education course. Further inquiries to the Secretary, Michael Moore, phone 03 9822 7479, or to the CC Secretary, Graeme Love, email <volem@alphalink.com.au>.

Chisel Lodge #434 is a long-established research lodge in a small country town in the north of Victoria. It meets at the Masonic Temple, 97 Victoria Street, Kerang, at 8 pm on the third Thursday, February to July, October and November, with its Installation on the first Saturday in September. It does not publish its papers or have a correspondence circle, but is a founder member of ANZMRC.

Holden Research Circle meets at Camberwell at 8 pm on the first Friday of each month except January.

Dress is casual (no regalia), and visiting Master Masons are welcome.

Kring Nieuw Holland (Circle New Holland) is an autonomous Masonic study circle formed in 1993 by a group of Melbourne Freemasons, mostly of Dutch origin, with the sanction of the Grand Lodge. It focuses on studying Freemasonry as worked in Europe in general, and under the Grand East of the Netherlands in particular. It meets at Collingwood at 7.45 pm on the fourth Thursday of each month except December and January, and works in the English language. Dress is smart casual (no regalia) and visiting Master

Masons are welcome. The Circle's website is at <<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/4073>>, or email Hank van Tongeren at <hvt@melbpc.org.au>.

Rhetoric Lodge of Communication #831 meets at the Masonic Centre, East Melbourne at 7.15 pm on the second Wednesday of each month (Installation: February).

Lodge Epicurean #906 meets at the Geelong Masonic Centre, Geelong, at 6 pm on the 4th Tuesday even months (December, 2nd Tuesday; Installation, February). The first of the *European Concept* lodges, it works in tandem with its daughter lodge, *Amalthea*, the two meeting on alternate months. The education they provide for their members includes a written course which can be downloaded from their website, <<http://central.austasia.net/Masonic>>. The lodges dine at selected restaurants after their meetings. Visitors who wish to dine should contact the Secretary, Kent Henderson, phone 03 9398 0598, email <kent@netlink.com.au>, well in advance.

Lodge Amalthea #914 meets at the Masonic Centre, Abbott Street, Sandringham, a Melbourne suburb, at 6 pm on the 4th Tuesday of odd months (Installation: February). See notes on *Epicurean*, above. Visitors who wish to dine should contact the Secretary, Philip Fitzherbert, phone 03 9591 0091, or the European Concept webmaster, Danny Howell, email <danny@mail.austasia.net>.

B English lodges

The sole surviving English lodge in Victoria meets in Melbourne six times a year and works the Emulation ritual. It has a Royal Arch Chapter associated with it. Combermere Lodge #752 EC meets at the Masonic Centre, East Melbourne; 3rd Thursday even months, at 7 pm. Installation: June.

C Other lodges and Grand Lodges

In the mid-1990s a small group of disaffected brethren of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria broke away and purported to form a Grand Lodge of Victoria. They canvassed Victorian Masons and lodges to join them, and petitioned the 'home' Grand Lodges for recognition. They were ignored by all, excepted that the three ring-leaders were expelled from the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and they faded into obscurity. Indeed, it has proved impossible to discover if there were ever more than three members of this 'Grand Lodge', the Grand Master, his Deputy and the Grand Secretary!

The International Order of Co-Freemasonry *le Droit Humain* was first established in Australia with a lodge in Melbourne, in 1910. Initially, Australian lodges were under the supervision of the British Jurisdiction, but in 1934 Australian, New Zealand, Sri Lankan and Indian lodges united to form the Eastern Federation. Then, in 1970 the Australian Federation was inaugurated. There are now four lodges in Melbourne, and in February 2000 a lodge was chartered in the country town of Daylesford.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

A Grand Lodge of Western Australia

Founded: 1900. *Descent:* England, Ireland and Scotland.

Address: Freemasons' Hall, 78 Terrace Road, East Perth.

Postal Address: PO Box 6015, East Perth, WA 6892, Australia.

Telephone: (61 8) 9325 3999. *Fax:* (61 8) 9221 4783.

Email: <infodesk@gl-of-wa.org.au>.

Website: <<http://www.gl-of-wa.org.au/>>.

Lodges: 175. *Membership:* 6300.

Publications: *Constitutions, Proceedings*.

Periodical: *The Western Mason*.

B ‘Home’ lodges

District Grand Lodge of Western Australia (SC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, PO Box 745, Victoria Park, WA 6979.

Lodges: 12.

District Grand Lodge of Western Australia, Goldfields District (SC)

Address: District Grand Secretary, 12 Campbell Street, Kalgoorlie, WA 6430.

Lodges: 3.

English lodges (1)

History

The first lodge warranted in Western Australia was the Lodge of St John #485 EC, in 1843 (now #1 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia). Ten years later, the Fremantle Lodge #1033 EC was formed (now #2 WAC), and this was followed by English lodges in outlying areas such as Geraldton, Albany and Bunbury. An English District Grand Lodge was established in 1887. The premier Scottish lodge was Lodge St Andrew #829, erected at Perth in 1896. Other Scottish lodges followed in quick succession. By 1900 there were thirty lodges of that allegiance working in Western Australia. The Grand Lodge of Scotland formed the District Grand Lodge of Western Australia in 1897, to be followed by another, the District Grand Lodge of the Eastern Goldfields, in 1906. Two lodges under Irish charters were also formed in the state.

In 1894, and again in 1899, attempts were made to form a Grand Lodge of Western Australia, but it proved difficult to obtain consensus. Eventually, the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Gerard Smith, managed to get the English District Grand Lodge to take the initiative. A convention was called, but total unanimity was not achieved. Nevertheless, the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was formed on 27 February 1900 with Sir Gerard Smith as first Grand Master. It consisted initially of twenty English, fifteen Scottish and two Irish lodges.

Eight Scottish lodges still remain today under the District Grand Lodge of Western Australia, while seven range under the District Grand Lodge of the Goldfields District. One English lodge, Plantagenet #1454, remains under the United Grand Lodge of England. All surviving lodges that stood out at the Union work in complete harmony with the lodges under the Western Australian Grand Lodge. As is usual when a new Grand Lodge is formed, the ‘home’ Grand Lodges agreed not to warrant any new lodges in Western Australia.

Notes for visitors

MEETING TIMES, AND DRESS

Western Australian lodges generally meet at 7.30 pm, although a small number meet slightly earlier or later. Unknown visitors will be called upon for their Masonic credentials and be required to undergo avouchment procedures, so it is advisable to arrive early.

The dress for members is prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and consists of black dinner suit, white dress shirt, black bow tie, black socks and shoes. Full black evening dress (tails) is also permitted. Indeed, it was once the norm. Full evening dress is still worn by lodge officers in some lodges, particularly at Installations, and remains mandatory for Grand Lodge officers engaged in official Grand Lodge functions. During the hot summer months, Summer Dress is optional. This consists of a black dinner suit without the coat, but replaced by a black cummerbund. Alternatively, a white mess jacket may be worn in summer. White gloves are required to be worn by all members, but may be removed at the discretion of the Master when conditions are oppressive.

In addition, lodges located north of the 26th Parallel, which runs across the centre of Western Australia just south of Carnarvon, may wear tropical dress. This consists of a white shirt, white trousers, and black bow tie, with a white mess jacket being optional. Tropical dress in this area may be worn at any time of the year. As with all other Australian jurisdictions, the apron is worn outside the jacket. Regardless of the foregoing, a visitor from elsewhere is welcome to wear a dark lounge suit to a lodge meeting.

LODGE AFTER-PROCEEDINGS

The festive board in Western Australia is sometimes referred to as ‘the South’, its common appellation in most Australian jurisdictions. It is almost invariably held after a lodge meeting, usually on Masonic premises, and it consists of a light repast and refreshments. The patterns and physical layout of the festive board largely follow those of other Australian jurisdictions. The toast list, preceded by grace and the supper, is as follows:

1. The Loyal Toast (*The Queen and the Craft*). The singing of the National Anthem usually follows this toast.
2. *The Most Worshipful Grand Master*. This Toast is generally proposed by a Past Master, but will be responded to only if the Grand Master, or his official representative, is actually present.
3. *The Initiate*. A Past Master often proposes this Toast, and the Initiate will respond. In some lodges, the candidate of the evening, regardless of which degree he has taken, will be toasted.
4. *The Visitors*. Tradition in Western Australia gives this Toast to the Junior Warden, although the Grand Lodge has ruled, ‘there is no reason why [the proposer] should not be varied with great advantage to all concerned’. Generally, a visiting Master will respond.
5. The Tyler’s Toast.

Of course, there are variations to this pattern. On nights of Installation, the toast list is often extended to include the Installing Master and the newly installed Master. In most lodges, no charge is made on visitors attending the festive board. In some lodges, a charity collection or raffle is conducted. Visitors are welcome to contribute, and will doubtless feel so inclined. It needs to be noted that there are a very small number of temperance lodges in Western Australia, in which no alcohol is available at the festive board. Regardless, all lodges cater for the total abstainer.

NIGHTS OF INSTALLATION

Each lodge in Western Australia installs a new Master annually, at a fixed time. Nights of Installation generally commence an hour to an hour and a half earlier than for normal meetings. The festive board that follows such an occasion usually includes a full meal. As extensive catering is arranged for Installation meetings, it is always appreciated if a visitor communicates his intention to attend in advance.

Nevertheless, a formal invitation is not required by either local members or visitors to attend any lodge meeting in Western Australia. Visitors from outside of Western Australia are advised to make arrangements at the Grand Lodge office prior to seeking to attend an Installation meeting, if at all possible.

VISITING IN GENERAL

Lodges under the Western Australian Constitution use a card system for admitting a visitor, which tends to be even more extensive than similar systems employed in some other Australian jurisdictions. Every visitor arriving at a lodge will be given a card to complete. On it he will detail his name, lodge, and jurisdiction, and the name of the lodge member who will vouch for him inside the lodge. Unknown visitors will be required to present their Masonic credentials and be Masonically examined, whereupon his examiner (invariably a Past Master of the lodge) will endorse his card. The cards are all passed from the Tyler to the Inner Guard as appropriate, and each visitor will be vouched for inside the lodge prior to his admittance. Other provisions attached to the Western Australian card system provide that where members and visitors retire temporarily from the lodge (such as at an Installation meeting) they are issued with a card for re-admission.

Western Australian Constitution lodges do not normally admit visitors until after the opening and until normal routine lodge business has been completed. However a visitor, with the Master’s permission, may witness the lodge opening.

Visitors are admitted, using the card system, in the following groups:

1. Master Masons (unaccompanied);
2. Past Masters (unaccompanied);
3. Visiting lodges, when led by their Masters. The Masters will be accompanied by their officers, Past Masters and members.

While Master Masons and Past Masters not accompanying their Master enter in groups, visiting lodges generally enter separately.

Visiting lodges enter in order of juniority—the youngest lodge entering first, and the oldest lodge last (judged by date of warrant). Nevertheless, on occasions when the saving of time is desirable, such as at Installation meetings, visiting lodges will enter as one group.

It is interesting to note that a group of visitors, subsequent to admission, do not salute and thereafter immediately take up seats, as is the practice in some other Australian jurisdictions. Instead, those entering stand surrounding the pavement, rather than all standing in the West. After saluting, they will then be seated. Past Masters and Masters will usually be escorted to the East to be greeted by the Master of the lodge.

Lodges often take up a charity collection inside the lodge and this is usually done prior to the admission of visitors. Unlike some jurisdictions, it is not usual for visitors to convey fraternal greetings during lodge closing ceremonies under the Western Australian Constitution.

ASPECTS OF MASONRY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

As has already been noted, Western Australia has 15 lodges under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, organised into two District Grand Lodges. The comments and notes for visitors contained in this section apply largely to Western Australian Constitution lodges, and not to the Scottish lodges. The Scottish lodges, of course, follow practices aligned with their own allegiance.

The body of Western Australian Masonry involves itself in excellent charitable works. Chief among these pursuits are cottage homes for the aged, a 60-bed hostel (for the aged), and a 45-bed nursing home.

It is usual for most Western Australian lodges to hold an annual ladies' night, although it is less usual for these to be held in association with a lodge meeting. In the latter situation, Masonic toasts are not used. Ladies' nights often take the form of a dinner or dinner dance, and visitors are welcome to attend, subject to the purchase of a ticket. Tickets are not required for ladies' nights held in conjunction with a lodge meeting, and visitors will not be asked to contribute to costs.

Western Australia does not possess any Lodges of Instruction on the English model, as found in some other Australian jurisdictions.

LODGE WORKINGS, REGALIA AND RITUAL

All lodges under the Western Australian Constitution must use a standard ritual, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge. This ritual is largely similar to English Emulation ritual, but it does possess a few minor differences resulting from early Irish and Scottish influences, plus small amendments promulgated on occasions by the Grand Lodge. Naturally, the Scottish lodges use Scottish rituals. The regalia used in Western Australian lodges largely follows that of England, while Scottish lodges use regalia forms inherited from their own Grand Lodge.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia meets twice per year, in April and October. Both meetings are held in the evening, generally commencing at 7 pm, and are followed by a festive board. At the April meeting, the festive board tends to be in the form of a supper, while a full meal often follows the October meeting (the Grand Installation). A charge is levied on members attending. Visitors may only attend a Grand Lodge meeting upon the invitation of the Grand Master, and this is usually extended only to official delegations from sister Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia is structured as an appointive Grand Lodge, largely on the English model. It consists of all Grand Lodge officers, and the Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of its lodges. As with most other Australian jurisdictions, the two main administrative bodies of the Grand Lodge are a Board of General Purposes, and a Board of Benevolence. The two Scottish District Grand Lodges meet annually, and work under the forms dictated by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

List of lodges

As with the other Australian jurisdictions, the large number of lodges located in Western Australia prevents an extensive list being provided here. However, a full Directory of Western Australian lodges is contained each year in the March edition of the *Western Mason*. This magazine is published quarterly, and is available on subscription from the Grand Lodge. If possible, visitors in the first instance should, as a matter of courtesy, call at the Grand Lodge office at Freemasons' Hall, East Perth. It contains two large lodge rooms and a library, and accommodates over twenty lodges. Details of all lodges meeting in Western Australia can

readily be obtained at that address, at the time of going to press. However, plans are in hand for moving to temporary premises, pending availability of new headquarters.

It should be noted that many Western Australian lodges recess variously in the months of December, January and February. Visitors planning to attend in these months should be sure to check meeting details carefully.

Research lodge

Western Australian Lodge of Research #277 is the only research lodge for this, the largest state in Australia.

It meets at Freemasons' Hall, East Perth monthly, from February to November (Installation), and visitors are admitted at 8 pm. Full membership is open to Master Masons who are subscribing members of a Craft lodge under the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, but the Master and Wardens must also be Past Masters of another lodge. Correspondence Circle membership is open to Master Masons in good standing, and to lodges and groups in amity with that Grand Lodge. This lodge is a founder member of the Australian & New Zealand Masonic Research Council. Any inquiries should be directed to the Secretary, David Wray (who is also the Grand Librarian), phone 08 9401 6017, email <dawray@net1.nw.com.au>.

English lodge

As Western Australia's sole English lodge may be of special interest to visitors, its meeting details are as follows: Plantagenet Lodge #1454 EC meets at Freemasons' Hall, Albany; 2nd Tuesday, monthly, except March. Installation: Saturday following 2nd Tuesday in March.

C Other lodges and Grand Lodges

There has been a Co-Masonic lodge in Perth since 1914. It is governed by the Australian Federation of International Co-Freemasonry, based in Sydney, New South Wales.

Section 2

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

FIJI

Grand Inspector for the South West Pacific (EC)

Address: PO Box 13001, Suva, Fiji.

Telephone: (679) 320 556. Fax: (679) 300 475.

Lodges: 4 (Vanuatu, 1)

History

Fiji is located in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and New Caledonia and north of New Zealand. It consists of about 300 islands, of which about 100 are inhabited. The two largest islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, comprise about 85% of the total land area of about 7000 square miles. Ethnically, the country is comprised largely of roughly equal numbers of Indians and native Fijians, with a small white English-speaking population. Originally a British possession, Fiji gained political independence in 1970. Fiji contains one Scottish lodge, and three English lodges, the latter of which form part of the English Grand Inspectorate of the South West Pacific.

The first lodge in Fiji was Lodge Polynesia #562 SC, founded in 1875. It remains the only Scottish lodge ever to be formed in the islands. The first English lodge, the Lodge of Fiji #1931, was warranted in 1881. This was followed by the Rewa Lodge of Viti #2238 (in 1887), the Lodge of Lautoka #3354 (in 1909), and the Ba Lodge of Fiji #4883 (in 1926).

The Craft in Fiji has had a chequered history. The Caucasian population of Fiji has never been large, and an itinerant lodge membership has been less than helpful to Masonic development. Unfortunately the Ba Lodge of Fiji fell on hard times and surrendered its warrant in the mid-1990s. Nevertheless, the body of Masonry in Fiji has continued on a relatively stable path to this day.

Notes for visitors

The first thing a Masonic visitor to Fiji is likely to notice is that membership is very largely Caucasian. The non-white communities of Fiji tend to view Freemasonry as a European institution, and one reserved for people of that race. At the same time, the Caucasian population of Fiji is only about 5000, placing an obvious limit on lodge memberships which are, as a result, relatively small. Indeed, approximately half of the members of lodges in Fiji lives outside Fiji. On first view, this would appear somewhat surprising. However, many Caucasian members (largely from Australia and New Zealand in recent times) reside in the country only on a temporary basis in an occupational capacity. Upon the completion of their term of employment in the islands, they usually return to their home countries. This creates a fair degree of mobility in membership, and often deprives the lodges of experienced officers.

Another major factor that affects the Craft in Fiji is local geographical isolation. Again, in view of the relative smallness of Fiji, this may surprise some. However, it must be remembered that Fiji is composed of a great many islands. Of the four lodges in the country, two work at the capital city of Suva on the main island of Viti Levu. Another works at Lautoka on the far side of the same island. Lodge Polynesia works on the small island of Ovalau, at its main town of Levuka. In years gone by communications were difficult, and the physical difficulty of travel made Masonic visitation infrequent. In relatively recent years, the situation in this regard has greatly improved, but nevertheless a trip is not taken lightly. Regardless of these physical problems, it needs to be added that inter-visitation has been, and remains, an important part of Masonic life in Fiji.

Lodges in Fiji meet in the early evening, generally about 7.30 pm. Dress is a dark lounge suit, and visitors are welcome to wear their own regalia. Festive board practices resemble those of England, except that a full

meal is usually held only following an Installation. Alcohol is available with all festive board repasts. A visitor will never be asked to contribute when attending any lodge after-proceedings in Fiji. However, should a visitor find himself in Fiji as a resident, he will invariably be invited to affiliate.

List of lodges

The meeting details of the four lodges in Fiji are as follows:

Lodge Polynesia #562 SC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Bowling Green Road, Levuka, Ovalau, Fiji; 3rd Saturday monthly.
The Lodge of Fiji #1931 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Gladstone Road, Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji; 3rd Monday monthly, except June. Installation: 3rd Saturday, June.
The Rewa Lodge of Viti #2238 EC	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Gladstone Road, Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji; 2nd Wednesday monthly, except July. Installation: 3rd Saturday, July.
The Lodge of Lautoka #3354 EC	Meets at the Masonic Rooms, Lautoka, Viti Levu, Fiji; 2nd Friday monthly, except May. Installation: 3rd Saturday, May.

GUAM

The island of Guam is a possession of the United States of America. It is the largest and southernmost of the Marianas Islands in the central Pacific Ocean. The site of large American naval and air force bases, it has three lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, and one by the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Washington, Marianas Travelers Lodge #49, which meets at Agana (Secretary, Carlos L Edwards, phone 671 653 8082).

The Philippines lodges are Charleston #44; Milton C Marvin #123; and Micronesia #173. All three lodges largely cater for American servicemen, as does the Prince Hall lodge. Guam has become a major link in trans-pacific air and shipping routes, and as such has seen a steady growth of tourism. Masonic visitors are most welcome at any lodge meeting.

Micronesia Lodge, until recent years, worked at Saipan in the northern Marianas Islands. It has since been replaced by Emon Lodge #179, which has been transferred to Saipan from Kwajelein, in the Marshall Islands.

Meeting details of Philippines lodges in Guam are as follows:

Charleston Lodge #44	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Agana, 1st Monday monthly at 7.30 pm.
Milton C Marvin Lodge #123	Meets at the Masonic Temple, Agana, 1st Wednesday monthly at 7.30 pm.
Micronesia Lodge #173	Meets at the Scottish Rite Temple, Agana, 3rd Friday monthly at 7.30 pm.

HAWAII

A Grand Lodge of Hawaii

Founded: 1989. *Descent:* France, Scotland & California.

Office: Suite 500, 1111 Bishop St, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2811, USA.

Telephone: (1 808) 531 9050. *Fax:* (1 808) 531 8135.

Email: <grsecretary@hotmail.com>. *Website:* <<http://www.hawaii-masons.org>>.

Makiki Masonic Temple: 1227 Makiki St, Honolulu.

Temple phone: 949 7809.

Lodges: 11. Membership: 2200.

Publications: *Masonic Code, Proceedings*.

History

Hawaii has a fascinating Masonic history. Its first and most famous lodge, *Loge le Progrès de l'Océanie*, was formed in 1843 by the captain of a French whaling ship, who carried written authority from the Supreme Council of France to create new lodges in lands not under any other Masonic jurisdiction. *Loge le*

Progrès de l'Océanie, which proudly numbered two Kings of Hawaii among its Past Masters, continued to work under a warrant from the Supreme Council until 1905, when it accepted a Californian charter, and is now under the Grand Lodge of Hawaii. Many of the early records of this lodge were lost in a fire, but the original ritual book (A&ASR Craft degrees, 1833) and *Livre d'Or* (record of important events) have been preserved.

The second lodge in the islands was *Hawaiian Lodge #21*, chartered by the Grand Lodge of California in 1852. Then in 1895 the Grand Lodge of Scotland warranted *Lodge Pacific #822*, which was administered through the Scottish District Grand Lodge of Queensland, in Australia, until it transferred to the Californian jurisdiction in 1910 and became *Honolulu Lodge #409*. All subsequent mainstream lodges in Hawaii have been chartered from California.

After several earlier attempts, the Grand Lodge of Hawaii was formed, with the blessing of the Grand Lodge of California, in May 1989. The new Grand Lodge began with eleven lodges, named but not numbered, with the three oldest lodges listed not according to chronological age, but according to the date of their charters from the Grand Lodge of California. Thus, Hawaiian Lodge heads the roll, followed by Loge le Progrès de l'Océanie and Honolulu Lodge (originally Lodge Pacific). Since then, membership numbers have continued to decline, in common with many other jurisdictions, but the number of lodges has remained steady, with one new lodge being chartered and, sadly, the only daylight lodge ceasing to meet.

Notes for visitors

Of the eleven lodges under the Grand Lodge of Hawaii, four meet in the Makiki Masonic Temple in Honolulu, three elsewhere on the island of Oahu, two on the island of Hawaii, one on the island of Kauai, and one on the island of Maui.

Not surprisingly, given its recent descent, Hawaiian lodges closely follow the usages and customs inherited from the Grand Lodge of California. Generally, lodges hold two or more meetings per month, a *stated meeting* for business, and additional meetings for ceremonial. Meetings are often followed by a light supper. Stated meetings start at 7.30 pm and all other meetings at 7 pm.

The Grand Lodge office in Honolulu is open from 9 am to 1 pm, Monday to Friday, where visitors will readily receive every assistance. Hawaii is on Central Pacific Standard Time, and does not use daylight saving. Correspondence should be directed initially via Grand Lodge office, not to lodge addresses. Email and website information, for those lodges which have Internet access, is given below. For lodges on islands other than Oahu, the telephone number of the lodge secretary is also given.

List of lodges

Hawaiian Lodge	Meets at Makiki Masonic Temple (Oahu), stated meeting 1st Wednesday. Email <alankao@aloha.net>, website < http://www.hawaiianlodge.org >.
Loge le Progrès de l'Océanie	Meets at Makiki Masonic Temple (Oahu), stated meeting last Friday. Email <wlackland@aol.com>.
Honolulu Lodge	Meets at Makiki Masonic Temple (Oahu), stated meeting 1st Tuesday. Email <kahilist@aloha.com>, website < http://www.mastermason.com/honolulu/ >.
Pearl Harbor Lodge	Meets at Makiki Masonic Temple (Oahu), stated meeting 2nd Monday. Email <marvweissman@worldnet.att.net>, <johnnick@mail.pixi.com>, website < http://pixi.com/~johnnick >.
Waikiki Lodge	Meets at Scottish Rite Cathedral, 1611 Kewalo St, Honolulu (Oahu), stated meeting last Friday. Email <madman13@gte.net>.
Schofield Lodge	Meets at Schofield Masonic Temple, 650 Wilikina Drive, Wahiawa (Oahu), stated meeting 2nd Tuesday. Email <hawaiiana@juno.com>.
Ko'olau Lodge	Meets at 780 Keolu Drive, Kailua (Oahu), stated meeting 1st Wednesday. Contact <campster63@hotmail.com>, website < http://geocities.com/Heartland/Ridge/4659 >.
Kauai Lodge	Meets on the island of Kauai (no fixed location), stated meeting 1st Friday. Phone 332 5862.
Lodge Maui	Meets at 190 West Kamehameha Ave, Kahului (Maui), stated meeting 2nd Wednesday. Phone 242 5517.
Kilauea Lodge	Meets at 1137 Wailuku Drive, Hilo (Hawaii), stated meeting 1st Tuesday. Phone 934 7585.
Kona Lodge	Meets in Unit 7 of a warehouse at 73-5577 Kauholo St, Kailua-Kona, on the island of Hawaii, stated meeting 1st Wednesday. Phone 325 6967, email <scheer@ilhawaii.net>, web: < http://www.webnow.com/konabluelodge/index.html >.

B Prince Hall lodges

Three Prince Hall lodges have been chartered from California, and two from Texas. In 1994, the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of California changed its name to reflect its holdings in Hawaii, and is now the MW Prince Hall Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons States of California and Hawaii, Inc (*see Volume 1*). The two Texas-based lodges, both military lodges, amalgamated in 1998.

The Grand Lodge of Hawaii is in amity with the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of California and Hawaii—and many others—but at the time of going to press has not exchanged recognition with the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Texas. However, in April 2000 the lodges of both Prince Hall jurisdictions held a conference and voted to form a Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Hawaii. The procedure is expected to take about 18 months. Recognition by the mainstream Grand Lodge of Hawaii may be anticipated with confidence.

Current locations and meeting details are given below. Changes or additional information may be obtained from the present District Deputy Grand Master, Leslie C Jones, at the district office, phone 808 625-9268, e-mail <princehallhawaii@hawaii.rr.com>, or <deputyjay@hawaii.rr.com>.

List of lodges

Cosmopolitan Lodge #82 CA&HI	Meets at Hale Moku Community Center, Pearl Harbor, 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 7.30 pm.
Kaneohe Bay Lodge #114 CA&HI	Meets at 45-035 Kaneohe Bay Drive, Kaneohe Bay, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7.30 pm.
New Hope Lodge #116 CA&HI	Meets at 650 Wilikina Drive, Wahiawa, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 7.30 pm.
Aloha Military Lodge #635 TX	Meets at 650 Wilikina Drive, Wahiawa, 1st & 3rd Saturdays at 9 am.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

The Marshall Islands form part of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific, administered by the United States of America. A large US military base is located on Kwajalein Island in the group, and it used to have a lodge there, chartered by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. This lodge, Emon #179, has moved to the island of Saipan, in the Marianas (*see under Guam*).

NEW CALEDONIA

New Caledonia is an elongated island located to the northeast of Australia, and is a French possession. The French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) has chartered four lodges, the first two of which, *Comte de la Pérouse* #498 and *La Rose de Corail* #499, were both erected on 24 January 1987. The Grand Lodge of France (GLdF) has two lodges, the earlier of which, *Loge Fraternité Australe* #903, was erected in 1977. The Grand Orient of France (GOdF) has one lodge.

GLNF lodges

All four GLNF lodges meet at the Masonic Temple, 14 rue Augias, Magenta, 98800 Nouméa, and recess in January and February. Otherwise, they meet monthly. Two lodges, #498 and #499, use the Scottish Rite Craft degrees, while #877 uses the French Rite (*Rite Français*); #510 used the Emulation Ritual from its foundation in 1987 until 1994, when it changed to using the Rectified Scottish Rite Craft degrees. All lodges work in French.

Loge Comte de la Pérouse #498	Meets 1st Wednesday, at 7 pm. Installation: September.
Loge la Rose de Corail #499	Meets 3rd Wednesday, at 7 pm. Installation: September.
Loge Pacifique #510	Meets 2nd Thursday, at 7.30 pm. Installation: October.
Loge la Lumière Australe #877	Last Thursday, at 6.30 pm. Installation: October.

GLdF lodges

Both GLdF lodges work the Scottish Rite Craft degrees.

Loge Fraternité Australe #903	Meets on the 1st & 3rd Thursdays at 7.30 pm.
Loge le Gaiac #1256	Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7.30 pm at Ducos.

GOdF lodges

Loge Fraternité Caledonienne works the French Rite and meets at Ducos.

PAPUA/NEW GUINEA

Papua/New Guinea is an independent nation sharing half the island of New Guinea, located to the north of Australia. It was formerly a British possession, later to be administered by Australia prior to its independence.

The first lodge established in New Guinea was Lodge Rabaul #4468 EC. This lodge appears to have been formed in 1919, but its warrant dates from 1922. It works at Rabaul, on the island of New Britain, and remains the only British lodge ever chartered in the area. In recent years, an earthquake devastated Rabaul, and the lodge's temple was destroyed. It has since been restored, and the lodge continues normal operation.

The United Grand Lodge of Queensland chartered New Guinea Lodge #292 at Port Moresby in 1921. All lodges in the area were forced to close during the Second World War, but there were several Masonic Clubs formed during this period to service Masons in the Armed Forces stationed in New Guinea. Since WWII, Papua/New Guinea has been accepted by the 'home' Grand Lodges as forming part of the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of Queensland, which has warranted a total of eight lodges in the country, of which six survive.

Since the political independence of Papua/New Guinea, lodges in the country have lost some of their members, with a proportion of Australian nationals moving back to Australia. As a result, two lodges have surrendered their charters: Morobe Lodge #375, which worked at Bulolo; and Bougainville Lodge #514, which worked at Loloho on Bougainville Island.

Most lodges in Papua/New Guinea meet in the evening, usually about 7.30 pm. The Queensland lodges naturally follow the practices of that jurisdiction, although, as New Guinea possesses a hot tropical climate, dress regulations are interpreted broadly.

List of lodges

The meeting details of all lodges working in Papua/New Guinea are noted below. A full list, together with many other details about Masonry in the country, can also be found on the Internet at: <<http://www.dg.com.pg/~ianh/index.html>>.

Lodge Rabaul #4468 EC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Mango Avenue, Rabaul, New Britain; 3rd Saturday, monthly, except December. Installation: April. (PO Box 108, Rabaul)
New Guinea Lodge #292 QC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Brampton Street, Port Moresby; 4th Thursday monthly. Installation: Saturday after 4th Thursday, October.
Madang Lodge #380 QC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Madang; 3rd Tuesday monthly, except December and January. Installation: 4th Saturday, September.
Lae Lodge #419 QC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Lae; 2nd Monday monthly, except December and January. Installation: 2nd Saturday, November.
Port Moresby Lodge #445 QC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Brampton Street, Port Moresby; 1st Saturday, monthly, except January. Installation: May.
Goroka Lodge #456 QC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Goroka; 2nd Thursday monthly. Installation: 3rd Saturday, April.
Mount Hagen Lodge #508 QC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Mount Hagen; 3rd Saturday, monthly, at 4 pm, except December and January. Installation: 2nd Saturday, July.

SAMOA

Samoa is an island group located in the South Pacific between Fiji and Tahiti. It consists of Western Samoa and American Samoa. Western Samoa was formerly administered by New Zealand, but it received its independence in 1962. American Samoa remains an unincorporated territory of the United States.

Western Samoa possesses a lodge under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, Lodge Calliope #252, meeting at Apia.

America Samoa also has one active lodge, also under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. It is one of the few lodges meeting anywhere on United States territory which is chartered by a mainstream Grand Lodge from outside of USA. Details of both lodges are as follows:

Benjamen Kneubuhl Lodge #441 NZC	Meets at the Masonic Hall, Pago Pago, American Samoa; 1st Tuesday monthly (except January). Installation: September. Postal Address: The Secretary, PO Box 3807, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799.
Lodge Calliope #252 NZC	Meets at the Agriculture Hall, Apia, Western Samoa; Thursday nearest the full moon, monthly, except August. Installation: 3rd Friday in August. Postal Address: The Secretary, PO Box 1849, Apia, Samoa.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The Solomon Islands is a former British possession situated to the west of Papua/New Guinea. It received its independence as a separate nation in 1978. Until recent years its capital, Honiara, located on the island of Guadalcanal, possessed an English lodge, dating from 1934. This was Lodge Melanesia #5516, which was governed under the English Grand Inspector for the South West Pacific, based in Fiji. Unfortunately, membership fell to such an extent that the lodge was forced to surrender its warrant. It was erased from the English roll of lodges in 1995.

TAHITI

Tahiti is an exotic French possession in the western South Pacific, and has long been a popular tourist destination. The Grand Orient of France (GODF) had two lodges in the area in the 1850s, but neither appears to have survived. In the second half of the 20th century, the three largest Masonic bodies in France all chartered lodges in Tahiti. The Grand Orient was first with *Loge Ia-Ora-Na* in 1964, followed by the Grand Lodge of France(GLdF) in 1984, with *Loge Saint-Jean du Pacifique* #979, and finally the mainstream French National Grand Lodge (GLNF) erected *Loge Varua* #479 (the first of three) in 1987.

GLNF lodges

Two of the GLNF lodges (#478 & #889) meet at the Masonic Temple, Immeuble Chagné, P K 20, Parae, while the third meets at the Masonic Temple, rue Albert Leboucher, Quartier de Commerce, Papeete. All lodges open at 6.30 pm. They recess in January and February. Two (#479 and #578) work the Scottish Rite Craft degrees, while #889 uses the French Rite. Meeting details are as follows:

Loge Varua #479	Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, monthly. Installation: 3rd Monday, September.
Loge Te Ora #578	2nd and 4th Friday, monthly. Installation: 2nd Friday, September.
Loge Poe Rava #889	Meets 4th Monday, monthly Installation: 2nd Monday, March..

GLdF lodges

Both lodges of the Grand Lodge of France meet at Papeete, and work the Scottish Rite Craft degrees.

Loge Saint-Jean du Pacifique #979	Meets at the Temple, rue de 5 mars 1797, Papeete, 2nd & 4th Mondays at 7 pm.
Loge le Soleil Levant-Rahiti Nui #1038	Meets at the Temple, rue Albert Lebouchier, Papeete, 1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 7 pm.

GODF lodges

The two lodges of the Grand Orient, *Ia-Ora-Na* and *Te Reva*, meet in Papeete and work the French Rite.

VANUATU

Vanuatu is the ‘new’ name for the New Hebrides Island group, which lies in south-western Pacific Ocean, 800 km west of Fiji and 1800 km east of Australia. Britain and France administered it jointly until

independence in 1980. Vanuatu has one English lodge, dating from 1976. Originally, it reported directly to London, but in recent years it has been placed under the English Grand Inspector for the South West Pacific, based in Fiji. Its details are as follows:

The Lodge of Discovery #8737 EC Meets at the Masonic Rooms, Agathis Park, Vila, Vanuatu; 2nd Tuesday monthly, except March. Installation: 2nd Saturday, March.